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WEHNER DENIES PLOT TO OVERTHROW BIGNONE

PY030214 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1350 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 2 Dec (NA) -- Gen Enrique Wehner, the V corps commander, has categorically denied that he is responsible for writing an alleged secret document promoting the overthrow of President Reynaldo Bignone which was reported by U.S. columnist Jack Anderson.

In a statement to the newspaper LA NUEVA PROVINCIA, Wehner said that "this incident has already been denied by the army commander." He added that the document brandished by Anderson reporting a coup headed by Lieutenant General Nicolaides "is completely false."

Wehner had disclosed several days ago to a LA NUEVA PROVINCIA reporter that papers with his letterhead at his previous post -- deputy army chief of staff during the Malvinas war -- had been stolen to "invent" the document which Anderson has reportedly used to base his story. Moreover, Wehner said that "the wording and style" of this document "is completely different from the style used by this institution for this type of material." The military chief also said that "there was never an original of these papers" since they were rather "photocopies with my signature which had been copied from other papers."

Wehner thus answered Anderson's charges which were published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES and which were picked up by our correspondent in Washington.

AGUIRRE LANARI ON RELATIONS WITH USSR, U.S.

PY020050 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1943 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Dec (NA) -- Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari today emphasized that Argentine relations with countries of the socialist bloc are facilitated by "the fact that we are living in an essentially bipolarized world." "This," he said, "is instrumental in promoting growing commercial and technological ties with the Soviet Union and its orbit of influence."

"In the above context, Argentine relations with the socialist countries are conducted within a basically commercial framework, without ideological or political overtones," he said.

Aguirre Lanari made the above remarks during a luncheon which the center of graduates of the National Defense School gave at the air force club.

Commenting on relations with the United States, Aguirre Lanari said: "They are not as good as the people of the two countries would like them to be."

"Although Argentine foreign policy has no permanent objectives or interests [as received], there can be variations in its implementation and in the search for instruments which would make possible its implementation," he said. He added: "While we have to be rather strict regarding the first aspect, that is, concerning objectives and interests; we could be more flexible in the stage of implementation."

Aguirre Lanari also referred to the southern conflict while Chile and noted that the Argentine Government hoped the papal mediation "will result in a realistic agreement which would preserve our rights in a visible fashion."

He also referred to the Malvinas Islands issue and noted that "the military stage was suspended in practice." He added: "The UN General Assembly has asked both parties to resume negotiations as soon as possible to find a peaceful solution to their sovereignty dispute." He noted that the latest UN resolution includes "a follow-up and control mechanism" (for its enforcement) which earlier resolutions had not included. He said this mechanism is based on the fact that "the UN secretary general is requested to go on a good offices mission to help the two parties."

Aguirre Lanari finally referred to "the change in the Spanish situation with the spectacular rise to power of the Socialist Party." He regarded this fact as "positive for the much longed for integration (of Spain) with Europe."

COMMENTATOR ON REASON FOR REAGAN VISIT TO BRAZIL

PY030309 Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 1 Dec 82 pp 8, 9

[Commentary by Alberto Lenzi: "Reagan in Brazil: Between Obligation and Entertainment"]

[Text] Ronald Reagan is already in Brasilia, without his wife, but accompanied by a delegation of 600 persons. Thus marks the first fine stitches of, what the Washington administration wants to be "a new stage" after the setback in Latin America for its support of Margaret Thatcher in her colonialist pretensions in the war over the Malvinas.

With Reagan's visit, the Republican administration wants to show that the United States has looked back (almost ostentatiously toward Brazil). The visit is being made in the wake of the elections in which the Brazilian people were able to participate after being away from the ballot boxes for 18 years. This has served the U.S. Government so that Reagan's visit will not be out of step with the "democratizing trends" which Washington has been promoting in Latin America and to which the secretary of state also referred at the latest OAS meeting. Of course, there is a long way to go yet before an effective democracy prevails in Brazil. But this demonstration of the desire to achieve democracy, as demonstrated by the latest elections -- it was so defined by the State Department -- is good enough for Reagan and his people to feel somewhat at home.

The U.S. President, who is traveling with Secretary of State Shultz and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, will certainly be able to talk extensively about the "democratizing trend" with approximately 30 Brazilian politicians with whom he will meet today at the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia. On distributing the invitations, U.S. diplomatic sources stated that the Republican leader intended to talk with a group which would represent the Brazilian political sector exclusively.

Before agreeing to this meeting, these politicians will have to first fulfill a condition: preference has been given to those who can speak and understand English. This has been denied by the U.S. Embassy sources, but diplomatic circles in Brasilia know very well that it is true.

But if the meeting with the politicians is an important landmark in Reagan's trip, no less important will be -- in fact, for some analysts it is more important -- the meeting he will hold with almost 500 top businessmen at the Bandeirantes Palace is Sao Paulo, the industrial and commercial center par excellence. That meeting, which will last 1 hour or 1 hour and 1/2, according to some Brazilian industrial leaders, represents a "goodwill gesture of the Reagan administration to resolve the economic problems between the two countries."

It is obvious that the contentment of the Brazilian private economic and financial sector is by no means shared -- at least publicly -- by the Brazilian Government which prefers to move cautiously and even with relaxation during Reagan's visit. Brasilia knows that it must act in this manner because many wounds caused by the Malvinas war are still open and bleeding in Latin America. Brazil then, cannot be the standard bearer of a return to the United States without a number of guarantees about the general relations between the United States and Latin America.

To talk about these matters, Figueiredo and Reagan, will hold -- according to the current agenda -- two work meetings, and will also attend a barbecue at the Torto Farm and go horseback riding. The horse to be ridden by Reagan -- a horseback ride which is still subject to confirmation according to latest reports -- was almost a problem of state which ended when it was decided to choose one of the horses which is normally ridden by President Figueiredo. Gastronomic matters were also broadly debated. From what was learned, the barbecue was initiated by Reagan himself. From what was learned through Brazilian news sources for the dinner to be given tomorrow -- a stag affair -- Itamaraty decided to resort to its customary chef Gagliardi.

But in addition to horseback rides and dinners -- it is known that President Reagan enjoys the good life -- the U.S. leader will find time to talk with his Brazilian counterpart about the main objective of his trip: trade and financial relations between the two countries.

Diplomatic sources indicate that in view of Brazil's difficult foreign financial situation, President Reagan will express "concern and understanding" and will explain the manner in which, according to the U.S. Administration, the problems must be solved between the two parties so as not to endanger the system.

In this regard, U.S. sources admitted that the two main points to be discussed in this sector are: A. The current Brazilian need for loans to cover between $70 and $80 billion of debts (billions according to the Americans, that is, thousands of millions), and B. the reconsideration of trade relations between the two nations. According to the same U.S. sources, it is, clear that the difficult international economic crisis is contemplated in the package of solutions brought by Reagan and that this package will also try to reduce the effects of this crisis on Brazil.

In this top-level diplomatic game, we must wait to see what the Republican administration is expecting in return. Among these expectations we cannot omit foreign policy issues such as the Brazilian presence in Africa and the role which, according to the U.S. plans, Brazil should play in Latin America.

We must wait. The results will be learned in due time.

ECUADOREAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 1 DECEMBER

PY021601 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0026 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Dec (DYN) -- Shortly after arriving in Argentina, Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez stated that his country's proposal to form a Latin American foreign ministers' committee responds to the desire to "consolidate the integration of the Latin American people in view of the most recent events."

The Ecuadorean foreign minister arrived at Ezeiza International Airport at 1915 [2215 GMT]. He was met by his Argentine counterpart, Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, and Foreign Relations Under Secretary Enrique Lupiz.

During a meeting with journalists the Ecuadorean foreign minister referred to "the traditional links of strong identity which exist between the two countries" and pointed out his desire to consolidate and strengthen the good relationship between his country and Argentina.

Expanding on the subject of a Latin American foreign ministers' committee, proposed by his country as an alternative between the OAS and the possibility of creating a similar organization consisting of the (?Spanish-speaking) American countries, he stated that with this "South America would regain the stature which the continent had some time ago in the concert of nations and would be able to defend firm positions which will be respected by the world."

He then stated that "the foreign ministers of the Latin American developing countries should meet before attending any international organization's meeting in order to reach a prior consensus as an important step for joint action for the benefit of the continent. As an example, the visiting dignitary mentioned the role of other blocs in other parts of the world, especially the EEC and the countries of the Soviet orbit. He pointed out that "the EEC fulfills the role of harmonizing and complementing the interests of its member countries. We were able to clearly witness this during the recent conflict over the Malvinas and also appreciate the importance of an ally in such circumstances."

Valencia Rodriguez then stated that "that experience compelled us to propose this initiative because we will only be able to help each other by combining American interests through joint action."

When asked about the border conflict between his country and Peru he stated that "Ecuador has always voiced its desire to solve this problem and has proposed negotiations in order to discuss this issue free of conditions." "For this," he stated, "we have suggested that each country voice its point of view and seek a solution, through peaceful means, which will be just and equitable for the two countries."

PARAGUAYAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR YACYRETA TALKS

PY021810 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Summary] A Paraguayan delegation headed by Paraguayan Deputy Foreign Minister Rodney Elpidio Acevedo and Senator Carlos Augusto Saldivar has arrived in Buenos Aires in order to negotiate an agreement for the construction of the Yacyreta project with Argentine officials.

BISHOPS MEET WITH LEFTIST, LABOR LEADERS

PY020206 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 1 Dec 82 p 11

[Text] Members of the Argentine Episcopal Conference yesterday held an unprecedented meeting with leaders of the Communist Party (PC) and separate talks with representatives from the CGT-Brasil trade union, several centre-right political parties and the Popular Leftist Front (FIP) as part of a church programme to help achieve national reconciliation.

PC leader Fernando Nadra told reporters following the meeting with the bishopric social work team that the PC agrees with the church and the multiparty grouping on the fact that "the government must give explanations about the disappeared issue, free all political prisoners, fix a day for elections and solve the social plight of workers all over the country."

Nadra, who was accompanied by PC Central Committee members Rubens Icaro, Irene Rodriguez and Jesus Mira and Juan Rosales added that "leaving aside the philosophic differences between the two groups, the PC has reached an agreement with the church about the concrete problems the country is now going through."

The bishopric social work team presided over by Monsignor Justo Laguna, also held a one-and-a-half hour meeting with leaders of the Brasil branch of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT-Brasil), headed by Saul Ubaldini. Both Laguna and Ubaldini defined the meeting, at which they discussed "the critical socio-economic situation of the workers" as a "very positive" one.

Laguna praised what he termed a conciliatory attitude on the part of the trade unionists, saying that during the meeting they "did not call for revenge in spite of being the sector most affected (by the economic crisis) and instead fully supported the reconciliation."

Ubaldini expressed his satisfaction at the meeting's outcome and "the church's conciliatory and peace-making attitude." Ubaldini said the unionists complained about the "lack of a government response" to the workers' demands, adding that the bishops listened to them without explicitly voicing disagreement.

Ubaldini was accompanied by Roberto Garcia (taxi drivers), Horacio Alonso (court employees), Osvaldo Borda (rubber), Raul Amin (SMATA) [Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transport Workers] Carlos Godoy (private oil workers) and Onnis d'Angelo (bank clerks).

During a busy day yesterday, the bishops also met separately with FIP leader Jorge Abelardo Ramos, Movement for Democratic Action leader Pablo Gonzalez Bergez and Nationalist Constitutional Movement leader Alberto Assef. After the meeting, Abelardo Ramos told reporters that the return of the Malvinas Islands to Argentine hands should be a prerequisite for paying the foreign debt. He also said that the church has to press the armed forces for information on the disappeared and comfort the families of those who died in terrorist attacks.

NEW FEDERAL PARTY FACTION OFFICIALLY LAUNCHED

PY030107 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 1 Dec 82 p 17

[Excerpts] Maria Cristina Guzman, former national deputy and leader of the Federal Party of the Center, yesterday noted the need for "definitely amending economic policy," for establishing in the country "a true federalist movement" integrating all regions, for implementing "modern and realistic education programs" and for allowing "the activity of unions in defense of the true rights of workers."

Guzman issued this statement during a press conference held to announce the official launching of this new political group.

PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO RETURNS FROM U.S.

FY021408 Paris AFP in Spanish 1312 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] La Paz, 2 Dec (AFP) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo returned to Bolivia at 1100 GMT today. He was welcomed by Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, the members of his cabinet, the high military command and a crowd of supporters of the ruling Democratic and Popular Unity. In a brief statement to the journalists, the president said: I am very pleased with the results achieved. The maritime cause of our nation has the support of the international community and the democratic process has suport abroad.

GONZALEZ RODAS ON GARCIA MEZA'S EXTRADITION

FY020300 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 1 Dec 82 p 11

[Text] Bolivia will ask for the extradition of former President Luis Garcia Meza from Argentina "as soon as the legal procedures under way in La Paz allow us to do so," Bolivian Information Minister Jorge Gonzalez Rodas announced upon his arrival in Buenos Aires yesterday. Gonzalez Rodas, who arrived here for what he described as a "private visit," also said that the Argentine decision to grant political asylum to Garcia Meza's former Interior Minister Colonel Luis Arce Gomez had "profound repercussions" in Bolivia. The Bolivian minister told reporters that he did not know if Argentine military personnel assisted in the July 1980 military coup in which Garcia Meza seized power before constitutionally-elected President Hernan Siles Zuazo coundl take office.

However, he said that "several Argentine citizens have played important roles in certain repressive groups linked to the previous military government." He cited the example of Mario Mignola, an Argentine who was arrested on Sunday in La Paz and who was "an important figure in repressive activities during 1980." Gonzalez Rodas said that press reports of Mignola's arrest erroneously reported that he had attempted to attack Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, and that in fact it was a coincidence that he was arrested at the same time that the vice president was in the same area. The Bolivian minister denied that the granting of asylum to Arce Gomez has led to a deterioration of relations between La Paz and Buenos Aires, which he described as "at a high and good level."

PAZ ZAMORA DENIES ATTACK BY ARGENTINIAN

FY022221 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora has referred to reports published Monday that he was allegedly attacked when he was entering Government House on Sunday morning.

He denied the reports and explained what really happened was Argentine citizen Mario Mignola was detained. Mignola, he said, is connected with paramilitary groups and drug traffickers and the purpose of his presence in Bolivia could have been to stage terrorist actions and attacks against government officials.

Paz Zamora was informed about Mignola's plans by Uruguayan citizen Carlos Fajardo 2 days before the incident. Fajardo assisted in the detention of Mignola, who is being questioned at the Interior Ministry. Paz Zamora said that Mignola was planning to kill him during President Zuazo's trip to the United Nations.

SILES: DRUGTRAFFICKERS TO BE 'WEEDED OUT'

PY021258 La Paz Radio Illimani Netowrk in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Undated interview with Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo in New York -- recorded]

[Summary] "The government is one which was democratically elected and the armed forces have assumed the commitment to defend and protect it. It must be said that there has been a change in military structures and we have had a positive response from the armed forces represented by officers who are democratic-minded and identify with the nation's interests."

Asked about the presence of drugtraffickers in the current power structure, President Siles Zuazo said that "they will be weeded out. We do not know all of them, but the principal drugtraffickers left of their own accord and went to Argentina as the new government came to power. We are compiling a list of those who have participated in drugtrafficking. We found that some of them were even part of an organization that was supposed to fight drugtrafficking. The drugtrafficking apparatus is being disassembled, but (?it will take some doing) because the apparatus had made deep penetrations."

"As I said before, the armed forces commitment to respect the Constitution and the democratic regime also implies breaking up cocaine traffic." "We have set out to conclude an agreement with Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, which are coca producing countries also. In Bolivia we are not going to ban the cultivation of coca, which has been consumed in our country since time immemorial, but we will determinedly fight, with all our strength, the traffic of cocaine."

AIR FORCE POSTPONES PURCHASE OF BELGIAN AIRCRAFT

PY021429 Paris AFP in Spanish 0017 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] La Paz, 26 Nov (AFP) -- Gen Juan Munoz Revollo, commander of the Bolivian Air Force [FAB], stated here today that the FAB has decided to postpone the purchase of 50 Belgian planes.

On celebrating the anniversary of Air Group 41, the unit which is headquartered in Tarija, 1,000 km south of here, Munoz Revollo stated that those airplanes would be of great use for the FAB and for the entire nation, and that their main objective would be to guard territorial sovereignty. He added, however, that the purchase is not feasible due to the current economic crisis affecting the country.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN CREDIT OFFER -- On behalf of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ion Floresa, commercial attache at the Romanian Embassy in La Paz, offered Bolivian Campesino Affairs Minister Zenon Barrientos Mamani a credit for approximately $15 million for agricultural machinery, tractors and fertilizers. The two authorities will meet again with the purpose of settling an agreement in this regard. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 23 Nov 82 p 8 PY]

COLOMBIAN, VENEZUELAN, PERUVIAN CREDITS -- The Bolivian Industry and Commerce Ministry disclosed yesterday that Colombia and Venezuela have each granted Bolivia a $10 million export credit to promote Bolivia's exports to these two countries. It was also disclosed that Peru has granted Bolivia a $40 million credit for the import of consumption goods and capital assets. This credit is payable in 10 years with a 7 percent interest rate and a 2-year grace period. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Nov 82 p 1 PY]

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR REAGAN

PY022200 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Dec 82 p 6

[Speech delivered by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo during banquet given for U.S. President Ronald Reagan at Itamaraty Palace on 1 December]

[Text] The visit Your Excellency is making to Brazil is in keeping with the perennial friendship and muutal understanding linking our two countries. Our people and governments share the benefits of a rich, valuable heritage and mutual esteem and respect which have been developing for more than 150 years and of excellent coexistence. As part of the same Western civilization, we are both devoted to the ideals of freedom and progress, to preserving both individual rights and the identify of our people. All this brings us closer together. Our relations are also marked by the exchange of ideas, the defense of legitimate interests and respect for our partners, which are characteristic of our two societies. Our open talks testify to the maturity of our relations.

Despite being countries in different stages of development and which play different roles on the international scene, Brazil and the United States of America are seeking a constructive dialogue. They are considering their respective positions and are realistically seeking to reconcile their interests and objectives. Our convergence is reflected by our renewed, intensified high-level contacts. Although acknowledging that we do not have either identical international responsibilities or equal power, our countries have always shared common aspirations. Because we agree on some issues we are free to disagree on others and thus we are able to conduct our relations in a cordial, objective fashion. It was this spirit that prevailed in the meeting we held in Washington last May. At that time circumstances forced us to focus our attention on the Malvinas crisis, over which we were able to hold highly fruitful talks despite our different positions.

Mr President, we are experiencing an extremely difficult international situation. East-West relations are going through a stage of exacerbation, although there are promising signs. Just as serious tensions are arising in several areas, we are also preceiving opportunities for negotiations which, if missed, perhaps will not easily return again.

I am referring especially to the Middle East issue, on which Your Excellency took a significant initiative which, jointly with other objective, constructive proposals made by countries of that region, will contribute to laying the adequate groundwork for negotiations.

I am also referring to Namibia, located on the coast of Africa, whose process for independence has reached a critical stage. The decisive role your government is playing and will play in the progress will undoubtedly influence the possibilities of a better understanding between West and the Third World, a convergence which will be in our best interest. We trust Namibia will soon achieve its independence, that its people will fulfill their just apsirations and that the countries of southern Africa will enjoy greater security.

Our hemisphere was also affected by the aggravation of international tensions. We are very concerned about the erosion observed in relations between the Americas. Brazil advocates the strengthening of hemispheric relations. We have to build new ways of coexistence which would take into account our complex challenges and would reinforce hemispheric friendship and cooperation. Together we have to face these serious problems in Latin America. However, we have to go to their socioeconomic roots because pluralist, democratic societies cannot prosper in an environment of poverty and social instability where each country feels that its economic security is being threatened.

Looking into the future, we must recognize the importance and strength of our relations in this new world situation. Latin America is certainly rising to the need of making its international presence felt worldwide, of intensifying its contacts with the entire developed world and of undertaking the task of promoting cooperation with other countries of the Third World. I am not thinking about reestablishing old patterns of relations but rather in designing formulas for consultation and methods of work which would allow us to establish mutually satisfactory partnerships.

I could not fail to mention here Brazil's apprehension over Central America's deteriorated political situation. We firmly believe that the people's rights and their governments' sovereignty should be respected in that region, as elsewhere, and that they should be free from foreign pressures and interference. We place high hopes on the contribution which Latin American countries such as Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia can make to calm down spirits and to seek democratic, free solutions. Apart from having a remarkable political experience, these countries have been traditionally present in the region.

Mr President, today's political problems must be viewed in light of the world economic crisis, whose aspects and dangers I discussed in the speech I delivered at the UN General Assembly. The guidelines of that speech need not be reaffirmed. International reaction, even the interest it elicited from the U.S. Government and public, gave me the assurance that I had touched on essential issues. It was necessary for me to do so because it is the developing countries, including Brazil, which are enduring the impact of the world economic crunch, of the tightening of international financing and of the worldwide economic stagnation.

I have full confidence in my government's economic and financial policy and I want to express here our thanks for the recognition of the soundness of our policy stated by senior U.S. Government officials. It is clear, however, that Brazil's problems will be increasingly worse if protectionist trends which restrict the access of Brazilian products to large markets persist; if international financing is not expedited; if those developing countries which are today absorbing more than 40 percent of our exports do not have their current difficulties reduced; and, finally, if multilateral organizations are not strengthened; that is, if they are not given larger resources, if their operational guidelines are not updated and made more flexible and if developing countries do not have greater participation in the decisionmaking process. In sum, in order for the world economy to again function normally -- which would benefit everyone -- it will be necessary to revive that spirit of international cooperation for development. Thus a renewed confidence in and the stability of international commercial and financial systems will be promoted. Resumption of the North-South dialogue among rich and poor nations will require us to join efforts and work together to promote world economic recovery. In this respect, I must state that Brazil continues to be deeply interested in the implementation of what has been called global negotiations within the United Nations.

Mr President, upon your arrival in our land I told you that you were visiting a renewed Brazil, in light of its efforts to achieve development. Throughout our vast territory, 120 million Brazilians are engaged in an enriching, fascinating experience. The Brazilian people are all devoted to the enormous task of building the nation. In the remote areas of Amazonia, in the rugged, arid Northeast, in both rural and developed areas and in the grasslands, our people are demanding -- in a calm and orderly fashion-- a just reward for their work.

We would like to see Brazil equitably rewarded for the contribution it is making to the international economy. Upholding democratic ideals, the Brazilian Government and society are engaged in the task of promoting political participation and social justice. Both the people and the government want Brazil to remain faithful to its roots: free, independent and friend of its friends.

This land and its people, Mr President, will accord you our best hospitable treatment. Your visit is the best occasion for strengthening and furthering understanding between the United States of America and Brazil. It is my government's sincere objective to further our dialogue and to strengthen our ties. Allow me, Mr President, to ask everyone to join me in raising their glasses to toast the friendship linking the United States and Brazil, the prosperity of the U.S. people and your personal happiness.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON REAGAN-FIGUEIREDO TALKS

PY030211 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Dec 82 p 8

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- "Presidents Joao Figueiredo and Ronald Reagan have decided to create four work groups for those areas in which they believe the two countries have greater interest in conducting in-depth coordinated studies. One cannot, however, make any prejudgment based on the above decision," Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said yesterday on recounting the first day of President Reagan's visit to Brazil.

Pericas said there are no possibilities of "resuscitation" any military agreement which had been canceled earlier by Brazil. Similarly, Pericas said, it is not the nuclear policy -- which each country has and maintains -- that is being discussed here but the possibilities of cooperation in this area.

The talks between Presidents Reagan and Figueiredo at Planalto Palace were held in "an extremely positive and relaxed atmosphere," Pericas said. At this first meeting, the two presidents emphasized the significance they attach to promoting dialogue and consultation between the two countries. The two presidents devoted most of the first part of their meeting to creating work groups as a way to carry on their contacts. The second part of the meeting was attended by ministers and advisers of both parties.

The work groups between Brazil and the United States -- which will be created for the following areas: nuclear, industrial-military, science and technology, and economic-financial matters -- will not mark the end of the memorandum of understanding which had been signed by the two countries a few years ago, Pericas said. Pericas declined to reveal which government proposed the study of the above issues. He noted, however, that one could reasonably infer that one of these groups will study the possibility of a technological cooperation agreement. Pericas also denied the possibility of renewing the Brazilian-U.S. military accords which had been canceled during the administration of President Geisel. The work group which will study the nuclear issue will be coordinated by Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders and by Ronaldo Sardenberg, special secretary of political and economic affairs in the international bilateral area.

Comments on Shultz-Saraiva Talks

PY030119 Rio de Janerio O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Dec 82 p 8

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- "Brazil has its foreign policy and the United States has its foreign policy," Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said yesterday while commenting on a meeting at which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro discussed the foreign policies of their respective countries and their conditioning factors both on the domestic and external fronts.

Pericas said that although conditioning factors exist, the two countries' desire to hold consultations and to make their respective positions understood was clearly reaffirmed at the Shultz-Saraiva meeting. He expressed, however, his disagreement over the interpretation that Brazil had once again yielded to the United States.

Although the two ministers met for 45 minutes, they only had time to discuss some issues. A new meeting was set for after the banquet President Figueiredo was to give last night for Reagan at Itamaraty.

Pericas said the two ministers exchanged ideas on rather general foreign policy issues and held in-depth talks on the Middle East issue. In this regard, the Brazilian Government voiced its support for the Arab Fez proposal. Pericas noted, however, that President Reagan's proposal was also positive. These proposals do not exclude but can supplement each other and each could mean a step forward in finding a solution, Pericas said.

The two ministers did not discuss the African issue -- which was to be discussed at the later meeting -- Cuba or the Malvinas; nor did they discuss the inter-American system. Pericas also noted that another meeting between the two ministers is scheduled for today.

DELFIM NETTO MEETS WITH SECRETARY REGAN

PY030130 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Planning Minister Delfim Netto this morning held a meeting with U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan. Also present at this meeting were Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, Central Bank President Carlos Langoni and other advisors from the two ministries.

After the meeting, Delfim Netto discussed President Ronald Reagan's visit to Brazil. [Begin Delfim Netto recording] (?This is) a very important visit and it is really a continuation of the dialogue started by President Figueiredo during his visit to Washington in May. Moreover, I believe this is a very important step (?in the relations of the two countries). [end recording]

Delfim Netto also discussed the issues raised at the meeting with the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. [Begin Delfim Netto recording] We simply reviewed the international situation. We discussed the prospects for 1983, what each of us believes will happen in 1983 regarding the economy. It was a very pleasant meeting which mainly concerned world economic issues. [end recording]

According to Delfim Netto, Brazil hopes to continue working, developing, and reducing its inflation and current accounts deficit. He noted that no agreement has been signed during this visit since the credit that was announced yesterday had already been made effective 3 weeks ago and that there will be no compensation since this is like a normal bank operation, with the only difference that the transaction is made from treasury to treasury instead of from bank to bank.

Delfim Netto said that as a result of these meetings there are better prospects for trade. [Begin Delfim Netto recording] They have certainly improved [words indistinct] but there is a better understanding of the difficulties we are experiencing with our exports. [end recording]

Lauds U.S. Control of Inflation

PY030027 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Dec 82 p 7

[Text] According to a Planalto spokesman, Planning Minister Delfim Netto, who attended a meeting between Presidents Figueiredo and Reagan, has welcomed U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan's explanation about the good prospects of the U.S. economy. In Netto's opinion, a good performance of the U.S. economy will have a very positive impact on Brazil. Netto also lauded the U.S. position by stating that "control of inflation in the United States is an example to the world."

CONGRESSMEN GIVE VIEWS ON REAGAN VISIT

PY030241 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Dec 82 p 9

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] President Ulysses Guimaraes yesterday said that the fact that his party had accepted to meet with Ronald Reagan at Alvorada Palace does not preclude it from criticizing the U.S. Government's measures designed to restrict Brazilian exports and from condemning the U.S.' monetary policy. Guimaraes made these remarks a few hours before leaving for Alvorada Palace. He said he would go to meet the U.S. President in his capacity as "head of the leading Brazilian party, which truly represents its society." Guimaraes said democratic practice dictates that one cannot decline an invitation from a chief of state or from foreign officials who express their desire to meet with political leaders.

Speaking from the floor, Deputy Nilson Gibson (Social Democratic Party, PDS, Pernambuco) yesterday said that the objective of President Ronald Reagan's visit to Latin America was to expedite world economic recovery and to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to the inter-American system and its support for democratic regimes.

Speaking in the name of the Workers Party, Deputy Airton Soares (Sao Paulo) said he could not understand how the Brazilian Government "could obediently yield to this type of visit (referring to President Reagan's visit) which is in fact imposed through pressure, in keeping with multinational interests which are devastating the country's economy and are subjecting the people."

Deputy Alberto Goldman (PMDB-Sao Paulo) stated that Ronald Reagan's visit to the country was a symbolic confirmation of Brazil's realignment behind U.S. interests and of the country's unconditional surrender to the American giant.

REPORT ON PLOT AGAINST BRIZOLA DENIED

PY031344 Paris AFP in Spanish 1334 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 3 Dec (AFP) -- Today a spokesman of the Democratic Labor Party (PDT), headed by Leonel Brizola, denied a report published by THE GUARDIAN in London which stated that Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo had thwarted a plot aimed at murdering the Rio de Janeiro State governor-elect.

The PDT spokesman stated that we have no information in this regard. He dismissed the London newspaper's report as pure fiction.

PINOCHET DENIES CABINET RESHUFFLE, COUP REPORTS

PY021828 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] Today President Pinochet categorically denied the rumors on the possible resignation of Finance and Economy Minister Rolf Luders. He also stated that there are no chances of a possible cabinet reshuffle. The president stated that it cannot be. During a chat he held at the Portales Building with journalists accredited to La Moneda Palace, the president smilingly stated that he would have to be crazy to change the economic team every other 2 months.

The chief of state arrived at Government House looking very cheerful. There he presided over a ceremony to celebrate National Womens' Day. During his chat with the journalists, Pinochet was accompanied by his wife, Interior Minister Enrique Montero and Minister Secretary General of Government Hernan Felipe Errazuriz.

General Pinochet was informed of some rumors which referred to Minister Luders' resignation and a change in the economic policy. The chief of state categorically denied those reports. He was also told that some sectors of the European media had referred to the possibility of a coup d'etat. In this regard he stated: I wish somebody would try, then they would see how I would crush them. At this point he smilingly wrung his hands to show what he meant.

URUGUAYAN OFFICIAL ON BOLIVIAN SEA OUTLET

PY022206 Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2354 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] [No dateline, as received] Uruguayan Deputy Foreign Minister Heber Arbuey yesterday explained Uruguay's position regarding the OAS resolution on the Bolivian landlocked situation. Arbuet stated that Uruguay has not supported any basic solution, but has rather maintained at the international forums that Bolivia's landlocked situation is a bilateral problem that should be resolved between Bolivia and Chile. Deputy Foreign Minister Arbuet is currently in Santiago leading the delegation that is participating in the meeting of the Chilean-Uruguayan Special Coordinating Commission.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON UN REPORT, KUWAIT, LOS

PY011301 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has stated that Chile categorically rejects the UN Human Rights Report. The foreign minister noted that UN Adviser (Orlebkciul Abdulaye Dieye Es) has biased political views against Chile and therefore his reports are of no interest to us.

[Begin Rojas Galdames recording] In the first place the news agency report from the United Nations contained a serious error since this is not a report issued by the UN secretary general but a report submitted by UN Adviser (Orlebkciul Abdulaye Dieye Es) to the UN secretary general. Therefore, it does not concern the secretary general at all. This is a report that is issued every year, even the same terms are used. As you well know, we do not cooperate with this commission because we believe that the UN adviser enforces a discriminatory policy organized within the United Nations against Chile. [end recording]

Asked whether the Chilean Government has made a commitment to the United Nations regarding human rights, Rojas Galdames noted: [Begin Rojas Galdames recording] No, we have no dealings with the adviser. We do have a commitment with the United Nations which in turn has a commitment with us, that is, to treat us on the same equal basis as other nations. [End recording] The foreign minister reasserted that Chile rejects the report and that the United Nations maintains a double standard regarding this issue. He added that Chile does not need a good conduct certificate issued by the Senegalese jurist (Orlebkciul Abdulaye Dieye Es).

Moreover, it has been officially announced that as of today the governments of Chile and Kuwait have established diplomatic relations at the level of ambassador. In this regard, the foreign minister noted that this is an important step for both countries. [Begin Rojas Galdames recording] This is a very important country in the Middle East. It is one of the largest oil-producing countries. Chile maintains very good relations with all countries in this region of the world and we are establishing relations with more and more countries in this area. [end recording]

Furthermore, the foreign minister announced that Chile will sign the Law of the Sea Convention during a meeting to be held in Jamaica from 6 to 9 December.

INDIVIDUAL ARRESTED NEAR PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

PY011802 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Relay from Vina del Mar by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] The individual who was arrested by members of the special security forces when he was found loitering around the Cerro Castillo Presidential Palace at 1000 this morning has been identified as (Ruben Arabena Espinoza). According to the Press Office of the presidency of the republic (Ruben Arabena) was carrying a starter's pistol and a bag. (Arabena), who is 17 years old with a high school education, was not carrying an identity card when he was arrested on the corner of (Iberia) and (Berger) Streets. (Arabena), who lives at 72 (Cauquenes) Street in the Miraflores neighborhood of the Alto de Vina del Mar District, was placed at the disposal of the main Vina del Mar police station.

It must be pointed out that shortly after this individual was arrested, the president of the republic left Cerro Castillo, where he had presided over a working meeting with labor union representatives of the 5th region, to continue with his activities in the port of Vina del Mar this morning.

ECUADOR'S SHIPS DENIED TRANSPORT OF U.S. IMPORTS

PY011305 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Only Chilean flag ships will be allowed to transport imports from the United States. This resolution issued by the Transportation and Communications Ministry is in force as of today. The resolution establishes that Ecuadorean ships will not be allowed to transport U.S. imports to Chile from the gulf and east coasts. The only exception to the rule will be Ecuadorean ships associated with Chilean shipping lines. This measure will be in force as long as the Ecuadorean Government does not repeal established meaures affecting the Chilean Merchant Marine.

MATTHEI ADMITS GOVERNMENT ERRORS CAUSED CRISIS

PY010059 Paris AFP in Spanish 1723 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Test] Punta Arenas, 30 NOV (AFP) -- Gen Fernando Matthei, member of the government junta and Air Force commander, admitted today for the first time, that the economic crisis that Chile is experiencing was caused by errors made by the government at the highest level. Speaking in this southern city located 2,500 km south of Santiago, Matthei said: The government was wrong, the businessmen were wrong, everybody was wrong. The Chilean economic crisis, which until now has been officially attributed to the world economic recession, caused a fourth of the active Chilean population to be unemployed while there is galloping inflation and a sharp fall in industrial production and sales.

The Air Force commander noted: I can honestly tell you that the government does make mistakes; We make mistakes at the highest levels. I want to note one more thing; everybody has made mistakes regarding the recession. Making a direct reference to the neoliberal Chilean advisers who enforced the economic model based on the theory of the American Milton Friedman and the Chicago School, Matthei said: The best economists abroad were wrong and our economists believed them. He added: Our economists were wrong when they advised the government that this recession was probably going to be very short and slight.

Matthei, who was appointed member of the junta in 1978 by President Pinochet, noted that no one knows how long or how serious this recession is going to be, but I can assure you that at least we have reached bottom and that we are starting to go up. Regarding prospects, Matthei agreed with Pinochet and economic officials by noting that the economic recovery will be long and difficult. He mentioned copper prices, the main Chilean export, whose decrease in price on international markets represents $1.5 million loss in annual income. He also noted that by keeping high interest rates, only more currency is sent abroad for the payment of foreign credits. During a press conference, General Matthei said: When these conditions change, then we will be able to achieve a sustained economic growth.

BRIEFS

CHILEAN-URUGUAYAN COMMISSION MEETING -- The Chilean-Uruguayan Joint Commission started meeting today in Santiago. The chief of the Uruguayan Commission held a meeting with the Chilean foreign minister. Immediately after, the commission started to discuss issues which will result in technical, economic and commercial exchange between the two countries. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Nov 82 PY]

GOVERNMENT APPROVES ECUADOREAN AMBASSADOR -- The Chilean Governemnt has approved the appointment of Cesar Valdivieso Chiriboga as new Ecuadorean ambassador to Chile. [Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2317 GMT 29 Nov 82 PY]

NEW EMERGENCY ZONE CHIEF -- Through ecree 1,515, Maj Hector Orozco Sepulveda has been appointed chief of the metropolitian and San Antonia emergency zone to replace Maj Carlos Morales Retamal [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 17 Nov 82 p C3 PY]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DROP -- The Industrial Development Association has reported that industrial production has decreased by 17.7 percent thus far this year. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 1 Dec 82 PY]

UNIONS TO PROTEST REAGAN'S VISIT ON 3 DECEMBER

PA030330 Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 30 Nov 82 p 9A

[By Marcela Giraldo]

[Excerpts] Labor activity in the next 2 weeks will be very intense, with national workers' marches scheduled for both 3 and 9 December.

The Other March

Numerous political, labor and student organizations will participate in a popular demonstration on Friday, 3 December, the same day that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will arrive in Colombia. The march will take place at 1700, at the very time when the U.S. President will be leaving the country. The purpose of the march is to reject Reagan's presence in Colombia and to protest U.S. intervention in Central America and the Caribbean. The marchers will depart from Las Nieves Square in Bogota, move along Seventh Street and then head to the square in front of the governor's office building, where they will hold a meeting.

The Trade Union Confederation of Workers of Colombia, CSTC; numerous union federations representing the textile, construction, food and similar industries; and a number of rank and file unions will participate in the protest. Government employees federations like Fenaltrase [National Federation of Workers at the Service of the State], Fenasintrap [National Federation of Workers in Public, Essential and Official Services] and Fecode [Colombian Teachers Federation]; and student organizations like Juco [Colombian Communist Youth] and UNEC [National Union of Colombian Students] will also take part. Political leaders of Firmes, the Communist Party of Colombia and the Socialist Revolutionary Party will also be present.

The March has been authorized by district authorities. Representatives of the various organizations will speak at the meeting.

Street Demonstrations

PA030317 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Bogota, 2 Dec (AFP) -- Street demonstrations that took place in several Colombian cities today to protest tomorrow's announced visit by President Ronald Reagan, resulted in the temporary closure of a university, the destruction of a bus and the burning of effigies.

In Barranquilla, the Atlantic University students threw stones at a truck full of policemen and at other vehicles. They also burned effigies of the U.S. President, which resulted in closing the university until Monday. According to the Barranquilla police, several persons were injured and some 10 students were arrested.

In Cali, in western Colombia, a group of troublemakers burned a bus after forcing the passengers to disembark. They did this to express their rejection of the arrival of the visiting leader in Bogota.

Meanwhile, in Bogota, there were clashes between the police and Communist youth, supported by teachers and public employees unions, who staged a march on a downtown avenue. During this march they burned effigies representing Reagan and "Yankee imperialism," but the situation did not become more serious. Anti-U.S. slogans on walls and posts abound. Meanwhile, leaflets that show Reagan wearing a "cowboy" hat surrounded by missiles are being distributed.

In addition, facsimiles of $100 bills in which Reagan replaces Franklin's picture were distributed with a sign saying "his plans for Latin America are as false as this paper."

In conclusion, the measures to guarantee security for Reagan and his retinue are already being implemented, with searches of cars and pedestrians, while the key points in this city were occupied by military detachments. The control of El Dorado International Airport, where Reagan will arrive at approximately 1700 on Friday, is already underway. Access to the airport, as well as to the area around Bolivar Plaza and the Presidential Palace, will be closed 2 hours prior to his arrival.

Security Tightened

PA021612 Paris AFP in Spanish 1515 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 2 Dec (AFP) -- Three thousand men are involved in the security operation in effect for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's 5-hour visit to Bogota on Friday. Security measures were tightened today after two bombs of average power went off at dawn today, slightly injuring one person in southeast Bogota. The devices exploded in the heavily populated middle-class district of Ciudad Kennedy, which was inaugurated 21 years ago during U.S. President John F. Kennedy's visit to Colombia. Police said the bombs went off near a church and a passerby hit by shrapnel had to be hospitalized.

The perpetrators wrote slogans on the walls of nearby buildings rejecting the visit by Reagan, who will meet here with Colombian President Belisario Betancur. Slogans reading "out with Reagan" and "Reagan, we don't want you" appeared today on walls in Bogota, Barranquilla and Medellin, where the state-run university of Antioquia was closed because students were organizing marches to protest the presence of the North American head of state.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Revolutionary Party and leftwing groups have scheduled a protest demonstration for 2100 GMT in Bogota's Downtown sector to reject Reagan's visit. Today, the extreme left-wing Independent Workers Revolutionary Movement (MOIR) published a half-page paid ad in the liberal morning newspaper EL TIEMPO under the headline "Uninvited Guest," The MOIR states that visits by U.S. Presidents to Latin America have never been welcome and asks Colombians "to continue struggling for real independence."

In the view of the Colombian Congress, Reagan's visit, which will last only 5 hours, will not permit the detailed review which U.S. relations with Latin America merit. Some legislators regard it as important, but others feel it will only widen the gap between the northern colossus and the Latin American countries. Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo said that President Betancur, who is implementing a policy of independence with regard to the big powers, will speak frankly to Reagan.

Havana Reports

PA030214 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Several bombs went off in Bogota in protest of the upcoming visit to Colombia by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who is currently in Brazil. Several posters rejecting the visit by the U.S. President and his 600-person retinue appeared in Barranquilla and Medellin today. In addition, several political organizations reported that they will stage protest demonstrations coincidentally with Reagan's 5-hour stopover in Colombia.

BETANCUR TO BROACH DRUG ISSUE TO REAGAN

PA030054 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Bogota -- The drug traffic will be one of the topics discussed by Colombian President Belisario Betancur and U.S. President Ronald Reagan during the latter's visit, which is to begin tomorrow. Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo has said that Colombia will ask the United States to take a more vigorous position in order to halt this traffic and to end the ultivation of marijuana inside Florida.

The route that will be taken by the visitor has been under strict surveillance for the past 2 days by both Colombian security authorities and those of the United States, who have been in Bogota for the past week.

FARC GUERRILLA LEADERS REQUEST DIALOGUE, TRUCE

PA022335 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1949 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Bogota, 2 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- The leaders of three guerrilla fronts that operate in central and northeastern Colombia asked President Belisario Betancur today to create the necessary conditions for a direct dialogue between his representatives and the leaders of armed groups, in search of new ways to achieve peace in the country.

After holding newsman Hector Gomez of the RCN Network in Bucaramanga, 500 km northeast of Bogota, for 36 hours, guerrillas belonging to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) sent a document to Betancur with their proposal.

According to the newsman, the guerrillas said that a military truce "by both sides" is required to prevent the insurgents who accept the amnesty from being killed by the Army.

BISHOP CALLS UPON MILITARY TO RESPECT RIGHTS

PY021849 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 1 Dec 82 p 15

[Villarrica auxiliary Bishop Sebelio Peralta's homily during Virgin of Caacupe novena 1 December, date devoted to armed forces and police at the Caacupe sanctuary; all quotation marks as published.]

[Text] "The totalitarian use of power is a form of idolatry and, as such, the church rejects it completely. It is imperative to free the people from the idolatry of absolute power." "Power in itself is good as long as it is capable of rendering a great service to the human community by guaranteeing freedom, internal and external security, peace, and by supporting actions for the common good. Sin distorts the use of power by man, tempting him to disregard the rights of others."

The authoritarian, and even repressive, regimes are one of the most serious obstacles for the full development of the rights of the individual, groups and even of nations.

"If we look at our history, we will see many exmaples of heroism in our armed forces and among the guardians of public order. They were the protagonists of the independence of our fatherland; the ones who shed their blood in defense of the fatherland during two wars; the ones who render valuable service to our society in great events, but unfortunately, they were also participants in a great number of uprisings which bled the fatherland."

"Likewise, they were participants in acts of systematic repression, torture, and exile ofcitizens. They have also created insecurity through imprisonments without court orders."

We do not deny them the right to act with force against true terrorists, although this is not always the case nor is it even frequently so. The idol of power is behind all this and so, the church, to which the majority of you belong, reminds each one of you that your mission is "to guarantee the political freedoms of the citizenry, not to curtail them: To guarantee peace and security for all."

"I call upon you never to abuse the use of power but rather to be the defenders of the power of the law; to foster free, participatory and pluralist coexistence."

"You must know that Christ, who is the king of the universe, uses his power to save man without trampling on his human condition and his freedom. You should take him as an example and place yourself at his service. The light of faith should be your guidance. Let us set aside selfish and occasional interests. It is high time to call all Paraguayans to concord and to create an environment of security for all our fellow citizens who live in our land."

TIMELINESS OF REAGAN'S VISIT TO LATIN AMERICA

PY011621 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Dec 82 p 10

[Editorial: "President Reagan's Presence in Latin America"]

[Excerpts] President Ronald Reagan has begun his visit to this part of the continent with a stopover in Brasilia, within a framework of a subtle diplomatic offensive aimed at patching up the gaps opened between the current U.S. Administration and the South American nations as a consequence of the U.S. stand in the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas. The fact that Brazil is the first country to be officially visited by the current U.S. President should not cause any surprise.

This visit is in keeping with the democratic opening impelmented by Gen Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo in the largest and most populated nation in Latin America, a step which has been looked on with approval by Washington and encouraged by political circles in the United States.

This is the right moment for the visit of the U.S. President to ratify with his presence the support which -- although with periods of ups and downs -- the United States has always proclaimed for democracies on the continent. The United States has, however, never stopped supporting and maintaining governments which have not been very democratic in an ambivalent stand which so far has had no convincing explanations for those who, in this part of the world, are engaged in strengthening the democratic convictions is an effort to follow the same path which the United States has taken since its independence.

President Reagan's trip to Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras, termed by the White House and the State Department as a "goodwill" trip, will be a suitable occasion to regain the bit of confidence lost in Latin American toward the current Republican administration for the reasons stated above, and also due to the change in the course of the human rights policy, in which the policy of open dialogue sponsored by the previous Democratic administration has been replaced by another called the "closed doors policy," whose results are yet unknown.

But above all, Reagan's presence will help, one way or another, in considering his recent remarks on a continuous strengthening of democracy. These and other expressions emphasizing the need for free and noncoercive elections must be taken into account because they come from a nation with a long democratic tradition. President Reagan's visit is taking place at a very special time for South America. Winds of freedom are blowing through many countries, while others have consolidated their democratic governments after the coming and going of de facto governments over a long period. The presence of the U.S. President, preceded by his words, must be taken as the reaffirmation and ratification of his view that democracy is the only valid form of leadership for promoting, in freedom, economic and social development.

WORLD BANK SETS DEADLINE FOR YACYRETA AWARDS

FY292056 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Nov 82 p 9

[Text] The Yacyreta Binational Entity has received a note from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) concerning the deadline -- 15 December 1982 -- that has been set for the Paraguayan-Argentine entity to submit the final report on the award of tenders for the main construction tasks of the hydroelectric dam. A Paraguayan spokesman for Yacyreta questioned by this newspaper yesterday, confirmed that the note has been received but added that talks are underway to convince this international organization to be more flexible about its deadline since it is not absolutely certain that Yacyreta will be able to resolve by next month all the details related to the main tender awards.

According to sources close to the World Bank, once the deadline set for 15 December is over, the $210-million loan granted 3 years ago to the Yacyreta Binational Entity will be lost. The World Bank has not received any information from Yacyreta since March this year which has forced it to issue a note on the deadline. However, the spokesman for Yacyreta recalled that an important concession was obtained from the World Bank on a prior occasion. Thus, it is possible that an extention will be requested to keep in effect the loan which the binational entity has not used yet, although it has already cost $4 million, paid out to the World Bank as "commitment commission" so that the international organization will keep open the line of credit for the hydroelectric enterprise.

HAVANA CITES PCP, APRA REACTION TO REAGAN TOUR

PA030211 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Peruvian political leaders have charged that President Ronald Reagan's tour of Latin American countries is for the purpose of promoting a warlike plan to liquidate the victories of the Sandinist revolution. In this regard, Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party [PCP], said that Reagan will not visit the nations, which are struggling for their national independence, but the rulers, who serve imperialism and promote war.

He noted that the meeting that Reagan will hold with his Salvadoran and Honduran counterparts is a step toward U.S. armed intervention in Central America, by which it will first attack the Salvadoran people, then Nicaragua and, later on, Cuba and Grenada.

Carlos Roca Caceres, a deputy belonging to the Aprista Party of Peru, said that the U.S. President's trip is an attempt to patch up the very serious situation that followed the Malvinas conflict.

STATE OF EMERGENCY LIFTED IN 2 PROVINCES

PY022209 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0218 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 29 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The official news agency ANDINA has reported that the Peruvian Government has lifted the state of emergency and the suspension of personal guarantees in two provinces of the central Andean area. This measure was adopted after the mineworkers' strike that was to begin today was called off.

The news agency stated that the decision to call off the strike by approximately 9,000 mineworkers of state-run and private enterprises prompted the government to reconsider the measures adopted last Saturday. This measure was adopted under the presumption that the strike would aggravate the situation of agitation recently experienced in the Andean Provinces of Pasco and Yauli, located 317 km east of Lima.

NAVY SUCCESSFULLY TEST FIRES EXOCET MISSILE

PY021132 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 14 Nov 82 p 4

[Excerpts] A single shot fired 30 km away by a Peruvian missile boat was enough to sink in minutes an old corvette that was decommissioned by the navy. The missile used was an Exocet, the same type that played an important role in the Malvinas conflict during which the Argentine Navy [as published] sunk the powerful and sophisticated Sheffield.

It was reported that this shows the excellent level of training of Peruvian sailors in the handling of the sophisticated electronic equipment with which the Peruvian Navy is equipped. The same source added that the corvette was sunk yesterday during special maneuvers held by the Peruvian fleet off the Peruvian coast.

Our own sources reported that several Peruvian surface ships are equipped with Exocet missiles and that this, together with the excellent professional training of Peruvian sailors, confirms the high degree of training of the Peruvian Navy to meet any foreign aggression that may violate our sovereighty.

PRESIDENT ALVAREZ DENIES RUMORS OF DETENTION

PY030018 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Uruguayan President Gen Gregorio Alvarez has personally denied persistent rumors that circulated today in Montevideo that he had been detained.

ARMY, NAVY COMMANDERS DENY MILITARY RIFT

PY030100 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1844 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 2 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- The commanders in chief of the army and the navy today denied reports of disagreements within the armed forces. These reports claim that the recent political and economic events that took place in Uruguay had ruptured military unity. These reports circulated in recent days in the wake of the intraparty elections in which factions opposing the government won in the two traditional parties: the Colorado and the National (Blanco).

On leaving Government House today, Army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Boscan Hontou said those reports of disagreements among military commanders were completely unfounded. Unity within the armed forces remains unchanged and relations among the services are excellent, Navy Commander in Chief Vice Adm Rodolfo Invidio told the press. In a brief statement at the end of a meeting of the National Security Council (Cosena), General Hontou also denied reports that the junta of senior officers is planning to study the latest economic measures adopted by the government.

DEMOCRATIC CONVERGENCE LEADER ON PARTY ELECTIONS

PA022236 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Interview with Juan Ferreira, secretary general of the Democratic Convergence of Uruguay, in Washington, D.C., by correspondent (Maria Estela Davansenz) on the results of the political parties' 28 November elections -- date not given; recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What is the result of those elections in terms of opposition to the military dictatorship and what did they mean for the Democratic Convergence of Uruguay?

[Answer] The result was simple. The opposition expressed itself through three major avenues. In first place were the Movement For the Fatherland and the National Rocha Movement -- the nationalist opposition sectors within the Blanco party -- which obtained 91 percent of the votes within this party, compared to the 9 percent obtained by the pro-dictatorship faction. In second place were the opponents who expressed themselves through the Colorado Party, in which the opposition and democratic sectors that support Batlle obtained 72 percent, as opposed to the 28 percent gained by the dictatorial sectors represented by former dictator or former tyrant Jorge Pacheco Areco. In third place were the Broad Front and the Christian Democratic sectors -- which submitted blank ballots in protest on behalf of those sectors that were arbitrarily and illegally left out of this process -- whose votes represented 12 percent of the total votes cast in Montevideo and 8 percent of the votes nationwide. These three expressions of opposition -- the nationalist, the pro-Batlle sector and the blank ballots -- represented an 82-percent vote against the dictatorship.

AFP CITES REACTION TO DE LA MADRID SPEECH

PA022331 Paris AFP in Spanish 1917 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Dec (AFP) -- The Mexican left has harshly criticized the government platform that was announced yesterday by Miguel de la Madrid when he was inaugurated president for the 1982-88 term, while the rightwing termed it "limited."

Pablo Gomez, secretary of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, labeled "the lack of political content of the speech deplorable" and indicated that the measures that were announced "favor enterprise and oppose the people. "However, rightwing leader Gumersindo Magana of the Mexican Democratic Party declared that "the speech is hopeful," that it "contains that which reason requires: It reduces public spending and the amount of money in circulation and it implements a thorough fiscal reform."

ARGENTINE OFFICER DENOUNCES ANTI-NICARAGUAN PLOT

PA011458 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Mexico City -- An Argentine intelligence officer named Hector Frances has denounced preparations for an invasion of Nicaragua by counterrevolutionary groups that are financed by the United States, advised by South American military officers and supported by the Honduran Army. In his lengthy report, the Argentine official detailed these preparations, which began taking concrete form on 14 October, when large numbers of former Somozist guardsmen began to enter Nicaragua with the intention of disrupting communications and attacking bridges, roads, military installations and electrical networks. According to Frances, these actions are intended to gain control of the northwestern area, thus making it possible to declare this area a liberated zone. This would be essential in obtaining, through the formation of a government in exile, the recognition of the United States, El Salvador, Honduras and Argentina, which would then provide military aid and support.

The United States has made preparations to blockade the Nicaraguan coasts on both the Gulf of Fonseca and the Atlantic, Frances also said today, while disclosing the preparations for an imminent invasion of our country. He added that the United States is also ready to intervene immediately with resources and troops, under the facade of a Honduran-U.S. maneuver or a maneuver staged in collusion with some other country.

Further on, he said that he has held several meetings with Costa Rican Foreign Ministry advisers (Juan Antonio Simon) and (Rogelio Castro), with whom he reviewed his proposal for an operation in the area of Limon, more specifically near the (Huacas) Islands, where they would check for the eventual presence of Nicaraguan patrol boats. The idea was to find a pretext so that Foreign Minister Volio could request the intervention of extraterritorial forces by convoking the so-called TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty] for an alleged defense of Costa Rica.

Meanwhile, Eden Pastora was already acting treacherously in late 1979, the year of the Sandinist people's revolution. At the time, he was already transmitting information about the course of the Nicaraguan revolution to the U.S. State Department. This was also disclosed by Frances during the presentation of a videocassette at the headquarters of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, Felap, in Mexico City.

After denouncing all of these counterrevolutionary machinations, Frances said that in 1979 the traitor was already reporting to the U.S. State Department on the course of the revolution, because he saw that he was not going to receive the measure of power that he had originally sought. This explains the support that the United States gave Pastora, Frances stated, since the latter had rendered them invaluable service, creating divisions within the Socialist International. Because of Pastora's constant [word indistinct], Frances continued, the counterrevolutionaries themselves have discussed a plot to eliminate him and to blame the Sandinist government for this action.

Havana Report

PA020141 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Testimony on various activities against Nicaragua directed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has been provided by former Argentine officer Hector Frances who up to a short time ago carried out intelligence and destabilization missions against that Central American country.

A videotape was shown at the headquarters of the Latin American Federation of Journalists in Mexico City in which Frances recounts his contacts with other agents and personalities of Costa Rica, Panama, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. He showed maps of the complex operational structure set up by the CIA against Nicaragua and he said that the objective is to destabilize Nicaragua through terror and the division of its forces as well as through the impoverishment and paralyzation of its means of production. Two Mexican journalists presented the tape which is more than 1 hour long to many foreign correspondents.

SANDINIST LEADER PRAISES FOREIGN POLICY

FL022347 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- FSLN Coordinator Bayardo Arce today voiced his confidence in Mexico's internationalist policy of respect and autonomy for each nation. The Nicaraguan commander, who attended the inauguration of new Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, said he believed that Mexico's policy toward Nicaragua will not change.

Arce indicated that Mexico is suffering from economic pains, as is the rest of America; nevertheless, he said, its relations with Nicaragua are cordial and warm. Likewise, he noted that since the nomination of De La Madrid Hurtado as a candidate to the Mexican presidency, his government has been in contact with him, and we have never doubted Mexico's stand of respect for the Caribbean peoples.

Bayardo Arce held a press conference at the main offices of the Latin American Federation of Journalists -- Felap -- in this city. He was accompanied by Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz and Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal.

CORRECTION TO DE LA MADRID CABINET ANNOUNCEMENT

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "De la Madrid's Cabinet Announced 30 November," published on page M 1 in the 1 December Latin America DAILY REPORT:

The secretary of national defense's matronym should read "Gardoqui" instead of "Gardogui."

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT ON 2-HOUR STOPOVER

PA022111 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] The Bolivian Army is obligated to maintain and defend the democratic process in Bolivia. This statement was made by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo. Rene Hernandez has more information:

[Hernandez] Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo arrived in our country at 0030 today after appearing at the United Nations to state Bolivia's position on the causes of tension in Latin America. The Bolivian head of state was received at Omar Torrijos Herrera Airport by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, Vice President Jorge Illueca and Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado. President Siles was in Panama for 2 hours, accompanied by Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado, Planning and Coordination Minister Arturo Nunez del Prado, Senator (Victor Andrade), Deputy' (Gustavo Villegas Cortes) and Col (Edgar Klauerbac), the chief of the Bolivian military household.

Siles and the Panamanian president discussed the Central American area problems extensively. Both agreed that there is considerable misinformation about what is really happening in Central America. Panama has supported Bolivia's just demand for an outlet to the sea and has even offered a free zone to promote this goal. Bolivia is one of the countries that has endured the most coups d'etat in history. However, President Siles believes that the newborn democratic process will be consolidated, as the Bolivians support and respect the civilian government.

[Begin recording] [Question] Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo, is an outlet to the sea still a Bolivian priority?

[Answer] This has been a constant and irrevocable goal for the Bolivian people: The recovery of their territorial seas. Recently we referred at the United Nations to the Panamanian people's splendid victory in recovering sovereignty over the zone as a precedent for changes toward a time of justice in America.

[Question] Dr Siles, there have been reports that various countries support Bolivia's desire to recover an outlet to the sea. What kind of support have the Panamanian people and government given?

[Answer] Their support has consisted of excellent solidarity, a manifestation of genuine Americanism.

[Question] At this moment, when the people of the world refer to Bolivia as the country that has endured the most coups d'etat, what relationship exists between the civilian government and the Bolivian Army?

[Answer] The Bolivian Army is subject to the Constitution and is committed to the work to institutionalize liberty, democracy and economic and social development, within the context of justice.

[Question] What future does the new Bolivian Government offer to that South American country?

[Answer] We have said that we will create pluralistic democracy and absolute freedom, with the participation of the country's productive forces and for the benefit of the entire country. In other words, this is a Bolivian Government for all Bolivian people.

[Question] It has been said that efforts are being made to extradite Colonel Garcia Meza from Argentina. How are the negotiations with the Argentine Government going?

[Answer] We are not involved in negotiations with the Argentine Government in regard to individuals who have offended the fatherland and have damaged the armed forces' prestige.

[Question] On last question; what kind of support is President Ronald Reagan's government giving you?

[Answer] We maintain normal relations with the United States; U.S. representatives in La Paz have expressed interest in working together to fight the drug traffic. The Bolivian Government, in view of the situation, is taking specific and necessary steps toward a general mobilization to eradicate the drug traffic and the intermediaries involved in it. This is a firm government decision. We know that it will be difficult to do so effectively in the near future, because of the economic power of the cocaine traffickers. However, we must to say that the people, the armed forces, the police and the peasants are all involved in a general mobilization to put a final end to those who traffic in the health of our people and of other people where drugs are massively consumed, like the United States. [end recording]

After talking with his Panamanian counterpart, the Bolivian President left abroad a Lloyd Aereo Boliviano plane for La Paz, Bolivia.

EDITORIAL VIEWS REAGAN TRIP TO BRAZIL

PA282126 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 27 Nov 82 p A-4

[Editorial: "Reagan Trip to Brazil"]

[Excerpts] Despite the fact that President Reagan will officially visit Colombia and Costa Rica during his tour of Latin America early in December, there is not the slightest doubt that his stay in Brazil is the most important to Washington politically and economically, and it should not be considered as mere reciprocity for the visit of President Figueiredo to the United States last May.

The U.S. Government was concerned and surprised over the Latin American reaction during the Malvinas conflicts which, according to some commentators, was the result not of the superiority complex of the United States regarding the rest of hemisphere, but of the inferiority complex the United States has regarding the United Kingdom.

Anyway, the United States quickly showed a desire to recover lost ground, and a lot of official or working visits of Latin American leaders to Washington took place, which probably yielded positive results in some cases. However, despite the fact that Brazil condemned the use of force by Argentina, it showed solidarity with its southern neighbors regarding sovereignty over the archipelago and criticized together with the rest of countries of the hemisphere the alliance of Washington with London, which dealt a death blow to the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR).

Brazil has a very active and positive foreign policy on the African Continent and in the so-called Arab world. The U.S. Administration has no doubts about the anticommunism professed by Brasilia, but it knows perfectly well that there are different viewpoints concerning the Middle East problem and the right of the Palestinian people to have a state; and also about the independence of Namibia and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. It would not be surprising if the United States tried to take advantage of Brazil's international presige earned by its clever and cautious diplomacy in the search for solutions to highly delicate situations. Power does not always lie in technology, and aid does not necessily have to be material.

COSTA RICA

REAGAN TO BE ASKED TO PROMOTE TOURISM

PA030253 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Costa Rican newsmen will ask Reagan for support in developing Costa Rica's tourist sector. They will deliver a document to him Friday at Juan Santamaria Airport. The newsmen, who specialize in tourism and who belong to the Costa Rican Association of Newsmen, will deliver 4-page document to President Reagan that explains their stand on promoting tourism as an industry for development. In their document, the newsmen comment that the Reagan plan does not include anything to increase tourism and ask President Reagan to expand his program so that the American tourist industry will help tourism in Costa Rica. They will aslo ask him to lower air fares, which make it more difficult for Americans to come to Costa Rica. They say that in Europe the tourist industry amounts to more than $6 million, but that in his country it is not even recognized. The newsmen also wished President Reagan a happy visit in our country.

DEPUTIES REJECT INVITATIONS TO EVENT FOR REAGAN

PA030224 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Twenty Costa Rican deputies have rejected an invitation to a protocol event for U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who will arrive in San Jose tomorrow on an official visit. The legislators are criticizing the large deployment of police forces organized by the U.S. Secret Service in San Jose since last week. The U.S. agents are keeping the capital's main hotels under virtual siege. At the same time, they have implemented emergency procedures at those places where the official events will be held.

FOREIGN MINISTER DECRIES NICARAGUAN 'VERBAL WAR'

PA020445 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez has said that the Foreign Ministry has no information on the subjects that were discussed by Costa Rican Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos and Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Rene Vivas. He said he has received no information on the results of this meeting.

Regarding remarks by Deputy Minister Campos which were reported by an international news agency, Volio Jimenez said: I think the Costa Rican deputy minister's remarks were misinterpreted by that news agency. Foreign Minister Volio said: When the Costa Rican deputy security minister is quoted as having said that Nicaragua has never threatened Costa Rica, I think the Costa Rican official's remarks were being distorted. We all know that there have been threats from the Nicaraguan Government, that its armed forces have carried out incursions into our territory and that there have been subversive attempts such as the attack on the sahsa offices which forced the government to expel three Nicaraguan Embassy officials.

The foreign minister added that besides those actions and the controls and limits on the right to free navigation on the San Juan River, the Nicaraguan Government insists on continuing a verbal campaign against the Costa Rican Government. That verbal war insults President Monge and the Costa Rican people because Costa Rica has never committed any unfriendly acts, the foreign minister said.

Volio Jimenez added that in the past few weeks there has been a campaign of insulting and contemptuous language regarding President Ronald Reagan's visit to Costa Rica.

The minister said that the same thing occurred on occasion of the foreign ministers meeting which established the Forum for Peace and Democracy. On that occasion Costa Rica was described as a lackey of the United States.

VOLIO REJECTS NICARAGUAN PROTEST NOTE

PA030232 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government presented a protest note to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry today over what it terms an attack from Costa Rica. The note, signed by Nicaraguan acting Foreign Minister Commander Nora Astorga, protests an armed attack last night some 5 km from Cardenas in Nicaraguan territory, as well as the violation of Nicaraguan airspace by a plane discharging flares. The Sandinist government's note says it makes that protest because this is the first attack that has coincided with a charge that such an attack from Costa Rics would take place.

The Nicaraguan Government's note adds that the attack from Costa Rican territroy comes only a day after the meeting held by the Nicaraguan deputy interior minister and the Costa Rican deputy public security minister. The Nicaraguan Government believes that the Costa Rican Government is covering up counterrevolutionary activities organized in Costa Rican territory. According to the Sandinist government's note, the armed attack took place at 2100 last night. It lasted for several hours, but no details were given on any casualties.

As soon as Foreign Minister Fernando Volio received the protest note, he met with Government Minister Alfonso Carro, who said that he had no information about the attack but that he would order an exhaustive investigation in the area. Meanwhile, Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano said that he was told of the attack early this morning and that an investigation was ordered. He said, however, that the whole border area is patrolled by security forces, to guarantee Costa Rica's neutrality.

Solano Calderon and Carro Zuniga promised that as soon as the results of the investigation are received, the foreign minister would be informed.

Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez said that he rejects the protest note, because it is not true that the Costa Rican Government provoked any attack. He said that neither the Costa Rican people nor the government want to promote an attack on any country, as President Monge has declared.

He said that as soon as complete details are received from the government and security ministries, the Sandinist government's protest note will be answered.

Border Attack Claim Rejected

PA021946 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1844 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] San Jose, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican authorities today denied that an attack carried out last night against Sandinist soldiers was launched from Costa Rica. This statement was made after official circles were informed about an ACAN-EFE report from Managua, according to which the Sandinist government claims that an enemy group attacked a military post near the border, and that the group had come from Costa Rica and after the attack returned to that country. Public Security spokesmen have told ACAN-EFE that they initiated an investigation last night when they were told that there was a lot of shooting in Nicaraguan territory near the border. The Costa Rican authorities cordoned off the area where the fighting apparently was taking place.

Afterward, the sources said, it was fully established that the attackers had not used Costa Rican territory. The spokesman said that the Nicaraguan claim is just a hypothesis that has not been proven "because it is not true."

The incident took place only 24 hours after the deputy ministers of security of the two countries met in San Jose and agreed to increase border surveillance to prevent the activities of antigovernment guerrillas.

EL SALVADOR

COLUMNIST NOTES POSITIVE ASPECTS OF REAGAN TRIP

PA022133 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Dec 82 p 7

[Juan Antonio Cardenas Lopez commentary: "Reagan's Visit to Central America"]

[Text] The 5-day visit that Mr Reagan is making to several Latin American countries is of special interest to us because of the stopovers that the U.S. President will make in Tegucigalpa and San Jose, the capitals of Honduras and Costa Rica. Indeed, the simple act of visiting two cities that are so close together in th same region is an indication the U.S. Government intends to attribute great importance to this presidential trip, thus demonstrating to the peoples and governments of the isthmus the support that that great nation of the north is giving to the tenacious struggle of democracy and freedom against totalitariansim and the pressure of international communism.

Some Latin American governments would have liked to receive President Reagan, just as they frequently ask Washington to receive their representatives, in order to have the opportunity to outline the problems being faced by their peoples, particularly at this time of acute crisis and economic recession. President Reagan's desire to meet with the Central American rulers is a positive aspect of his government's foreign policy that we must recognize honestly, just as we dissented from the erratic policy followed by his predecessor, former President Carter, and by some of the officials of both governments in regard to what should be done in our countries in the struggle against communism and underdevelopment.

Direct contact with the Central American presidents will probably be very beneficial, both for those presidents and for Mr Reagan, a man who is experienced in politics and who has the maturity gained from a long life. Personal dealings could clarify many matters and provide a more realistic and adequate view of the situation of conflict being experienced by our peoples. The firsthand information that the visitor will receive would be more complete were he also to have the opportunity to listen to representatives of the private sector, on which has fallen the burden of sustaining our economy and withstanding destructive terrorist attacks. Reagan would thus have the advantage of also hearing the other side, which is different from the public sector and from the bureaucratic services of his own country.

The Malvinas war seriously harmed relations with the United States. Mr Reagan's friendly and conciliatory gesture is a great step in the right direction, particularly as a means of indicating to the Russians, Cubans and Sandinists that his government is not prepared to allow them a free hand in Central America. And that, on the contrary, it recognizes the area's true strategic importance, thus averting the great complications that would result were the region to fall into the hands of the leftist groups that are enemies of the United States. Let us hope that Regan's visit to our Central American lands will be the beginning of a less dismal and gloomy era for our peoples, who are submerged in poverty, economic stagnation and violence.

RIOS MONTT ARRIVES, NOTES CONSTITUTIONAL RETURN

PA030207 Paris AFP in Spanish 0133 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Dec (AFP) -- Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt affirmed that "things have changed in Guatemala" and that his government "is acting in accordance with the law" in a speech delivered on his arrival in this city, where he will meet with his Salvadoran counterpart, Alvaro Magana. Rios will leave here on Friday for Honduras, where he will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Saturday. Alvaro Magana will meet with the U.S. President a day earlier, in Costa Rica.

Upon his arrival in Ilopango Airport, where he was greeted by Magana and his cabinet members, Rios Montt affirmed that Guatemala, like El Salvador, has begun a return to constitutionality with a draft electoral law that will become effective on 23 March.

The Guatemalan president noted that his trip to El Salvador is a "good will" visit and that it "is intended to strengthen the ties of friendship and fraternity" between the two countries. However, diplomatic circles hinted that an important topic at the Central American presidents' meeting will be Reagan's upcoming visit.

Referring to the situation of the native peasants in his country, Rios Montt indicated that "thousands have returned to the mountains, demanding the protection of the government so that they may resume their (?activities)."

Rios Montt will meet on Saturday with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who will be in that country for a few hours on the last leg of his Latin American tour.

Alvaro Magana will also meet with Reagan, but he will do so a day earlier in Costa Rica, where the U.S. President will spend Friday night, leaving in the morning for Honduras.

Discusses Reagan Meeting

PA030326 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0246 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- In his first absence from his country as its president, Guatemalan Head of State Efrain Rios Montt reiterated in the Salvadoran capital the need to renovate his country's political institutions and expressed surprise that Reagan has not been more careful in defending himself "outside his home."

Rios Montt held a press conference at a hotel in San Salvador 3 hours after arriving in this country, where he will meet with Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana prior to the two president's upcoming meetings with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The Guatemalan president stated: "We have been living a lie for many years, because we want to be a Guatemala that we really are not." He added that 70 percent of his country's population are Indians, a fact that requires social and political programs different from those implemented until now, which have been clearly influenced by "Latin" and "foreign" ideas. "We have been in power for 9 months, without votes and without boots," Rios Montt added. He added that he will not meet with Ronald Reagan to ask for military assistance, although he admitted that the United States does not sell Guatemala the helicopter spare parts that it needs. Rios Montt reiterated his intention to present Reagan this coming Saturday with the "reality of Guatemala," and did not wish to add anything more about the possibility that he will broach other political or military topics in his agenda.

Asked if the meetings that Reagan will hold with the Central American presidents are intended to defend U.S. interests, Rios Montt replied emphatically: "There is a principle that holds that one defends oneself outside of one's home: I don't know why this concept has been neglected."

As for his lightning visit to El Salvador, where he will stay less than 24 hours before leaving for San Pedro Sula, Honduras, to meet with Reagan, the Guatemalan head of state declared that his country and El Salvador have the same problems, "although ours are a bit more acute." He said that, unfortunately, the governments of Central America now face serious problems "because they have been governing with their backs to social reality" and because they are facing "international subversion," which is taking advantage of "empty stomachs." Nonetheless, he affirmed that the guerrillas in his country manufacture their own weapons, because they are not supplied from abroad. He noted that the governments in some countries do not represent the people and affirmed in his case: "I am merely a soldier without a uniform."

Finally, he added that the international press reports accusing him of being responsible for massacres of the Guatemalan Indian population are false. "It is an internationally orchestrated and well-financed campaign," he said.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and members of the Guatemalan president's retinue were present at the press conference.

Rios Montt was accompanied by his Salvadoran colleague Alvaro Magana to the hotel, but Magana did not participate in the press conference.

MAGANA SWEARS IN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

PA030048 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1745 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Speech by President Alvaro Magana during ceremony in which members of the Human Rights Commission were sworn in, at the Presidential House in San Salvador on 2 December -- recorded]

[Text] President of the honorable Supreme Court of Justice, vice president of the republic, honorable ambassadors and chiefs of missions accredited in the country, members of the political commission and the Human Rights Commission of the Apaneca Pact, ministers and deputy ministers, deputies of the honorable Constituent Assembly, magistrates of the honorable Supreme Court, members of the Central Electoral Council, representatives of the armed forces, ladies and gentlemen:

Since the day when the National Unity Government was established, as a result of the democratic expression of the people's will at the polls, we have been working silently and seriously to find solutions to the country's problems. In this way, we try to reply to the challenges that the historical process of development poses to contemporary Salvadoran society.

When I delivered my inaugural speech in the honorable Constituent Assembly, I was heavily applauded for uttering a denial that was destined to pass into history. I said then: We have nothing to avenge, nothing to repress and nothing to negotiate. Within the context of those ideas, my government cannot honestly and sincerely be accused of having staged any repression whatever. Nor can it be said that we have gone to remote corners under the cover of darkness to talk with those who were not favored by the people's vote and do not share with me today the responsibility of leading the nation's destiny. All of us in the National Unity Government have been working together, I repeat, on the task of taking well-planned and necessary steps to find solutions to our problems.

The first great step was the adoption, on 3 August 1982, of the basic government platform, which history already calls the Apaneca Pact. This important and momentous document contains all of the objectives that the political parties garnered from the people. These include the deeply felt desire to live in peace, to have a democratic regime and to enjoy human rights and a standard of living that is appropriate for 20th century man.

On 29 August, a few days after the Apaneca Pact was signed, the executive branch decided to create the Political Commission. With great patriotic fervor and without rest or respite, this commission has undertaken the difficult task of ordering and guiding our institutional development. Everyone is aware of the political timetable that the commission issued to the national and international public on 29 September. It established the final dates for the implementation of momentous actions in our nation's republican life, such as the composition of the Central Electoral Council, the recommendation that the presidential and municipal elections will be no later than 28 March, etc.

The historic Apaneca document establishes that the human rights issue is one of the basic objectives of the national unity government's platform. The document signed by the political parties states: To achieve the full enforcement of the inalienable rights of the individual in the most complete sense and to render the state the effective guarantor not only of the individual's physical safety but of his full development as well.

In order to implement that which is established in the Apaneca Pact, the executive branch issued the resolution creating the Human Rights Commission, which will be charged with achieving the aforementioned objectives.

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I have called you here to take a momentous step in the strenghening of democracy in our country. I am referring to the formal installation of the Human Rights Commission.

Human rights have a dimension that surpasses the limits of the individual's physical safety and his relationship with the state. It is unquestionable that the state has the obligation to protect and promote human rights and to work for their full enforcement. It will find itself internationally isolated if it does not meet such essential obligations.

El Salvador voted in favor of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights; therefore, having been duly ratified by the honorable assembly, that document is the law of the country.

A government that does not respect human rights, as they have been accepted universally, contradicts the very reason for the state's existence, creating a negative international image and running the constant risk of being destabilized.

In El Salvador, the full enforcement of human rights will contribute to peace and to the eradication of other causes of the nation's crisis. Therefore, it was urgent, necessary and imperative that the Human Rights Commission be created in El Salvador. This commission will be in charge of applying the overall strategy and of implementing the institutional mechanisms that will promote, disseminate and protect human rights.

The acts of this commission, which is composed of honorable citizens, will not be mere propaganda intended to win points with the international public and foreign governments. No. As of today, the Human Rights Commission will take the honest and feasible path that leads to the enforcement of such rights and to the peaceful and harmonious coexistence of all sectors of Salvadoran society, so that there may be an equitable and general enjoyment of economic recovery, peace, democracy and political stability.

The regulations that will govern the activities and functions of the commission specify that the country's political Constitution, codes and other laws establish and delimit such rights. In other words, our country, and each of us, therefore, is integrated, in a general sense, within a legal body that we should respect. To the extent that we do so and ensure that others do so, we will be recognized and accepted in the civilized community of nations. The regulations also establish that the state has the duty to guarantee the enjoyment of freedom, health, culture, economic well-being and social justice to the country's inhabitants and to protect them by preserving and defending their lives, honor, liberty, work, property and possessions. This amounts to the constitutional expression of the duty to protect and promote human rights and to guarantee their enforcement in a legal state.

When the concepts for the regulations of the Human Rights Commission were drafted, thought was given not only to establishing a theoretical and feasible framework that would in some way reflect the Salvadoran people's aspirations in this area, but to a spiritual and ethical framework and to the nation's conscience, which has been eroded, whether one likes it or not, by the attacks of a struggle that has been imposed from abroad, in clear violation of human rights and of the most fundamental rules of respectful coexistence among nations. As a result, the objectives also include the implementation of actions to study and promote human rights, so as to achieve nationwide improvement in the level of knowledge, understanding and respect of human rights in their broadest expression, as an essential condition in securing the full development of the Salvadorans. That is an action that will truly lead to the national reunification of which I have been speaking since I took office as the Salvadoran president.

However, the National Unity Government will not stop there in its objectives. We are already preparing to promulgate an amnesty and a citizens' rehabilitation law [ley de amnistia y rehabilitacion ciudadana], which will be another decisive step on the path to peace and democratization.

I am also pleased to say that the peace commission will be created in the next few days. Its functions and powers have been responsibly studied and considered.

Looking back on the few months of my government, it is very clear that all of our initiatives have had a single objective: to achieve peace. We cannot achieve that essential objective, a stable, lasting and just peace, with isolated measures. Due to the very nature of the process that has been carried out since 28 March, we are advancing toward that objective within a plan that is intended to provide an overall solution to the problem, as all Salvadorans desire.

This explanation and the concepts expressed in this speech, which very briefly describe the National Unity Government's activities, seek to portray the complex process of pacification that the Salvadoran Government has begun, the success of which essentially depends upon the extent to which the Salvadoran people understand that they must participate in the process. Due to its broadness and complexity, this process requires the help and understanding of all good Salvadorans.

Our government's pacification plan involves efforts to achieve the enforcement of human rights, the process of democratization, economic reactiviation, progress in social reforms and confidence and security. These are the great objectives contained in the basic government platform, which, independent of the specific achievements in each of these areas, converge with our basic goal, which is peace. This is because such initiatives are only a part of an overall whole, the elements of which exist as a result of mutual interaction. In this way, pacification will be the natural result of a democratic process that will emerge from the various electoral events that have already been announced.

It will also be the result of a process of economic recovery that should lay the foundations for genuine economic development in the country. It will also be the result of a process of consolidation of the agrarian and social reforms in general, as essential tools in overcoming the social conflicts. It will also be the result of a number of activities by the Human Rights Commission that we are installing today.

In this sense, lasting and just peace can only be achieved as long as we have a democratic government whose leaders are freely elected and who will promote government programs to overcome social conflicts through balanced economic development and who will guarantee the full enforcement of human rights. This is the kind of government that we want to have and that we are already conducting. We are also ensuring that future governments will be like this as well, by developing and promoting, through the political commission, the activites of the commissions dealing with human rights, peace, economic reactivation and other areas.

It could not be otherwise, because the National United Government is the product of the historic 28 March elections and an important part of the country's process of pacification, and is therefore, an expression, in its entirety, of the peoples' will.

Distinguished members of the Human Rights Commission: While expressing thanks to you for your patriotic cooperation, I must note that 7 months ago today I said that a new page had been turned in our country and that we are writing the new pages. I am honored to welcome you to our government's historic effort to achieve peace and, at the same time, to wish you success in your tasks. In the development of those tasks you will always find support from the government and the Political Commission, which will join efforts with you to achieve the desired goals of justice, freedom and peace, for which the Salvadoran people and their armed forces struggle with true patriotic spirit. Thank you very much.

Members of Commission Listed

PA030149 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Raul Beltran report]

[Text] As the Salvadoran president has announced, the members of the Human Rights Commission are Msgr Fredy Delgado, Flor de Maria Hasbun, Cristobal Aleman, Mario Luis Velasco, Col Reynaldo Lopez Nuila, Jorge Ernesto Campos and Manuel Lainez Mendez. They were sworn in this morning at the Presidential House.

GARCIA PROMISES 'DEFINITIVE' ANTI-GUERRILLA ACTION

PA022048 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1956 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia announced today that in the next few days the armed forces will carry out "definitive actions against the guerrillas."

During a news conference, the military leader said that the army is preparing for "the final path that will take the country to absolute pacification, as desired by the Salvadoran people."

Garcia was accompanied at the news conference by Col Rafael Flores Lima, chief of staff of the Salvadoran Armed Forces; Sayre Swarztrauber, a rear admiral in the U.S. Navy; and John Winn McEnery, president of the Inter-American Defense Board.

The defense minister said that the armed forces are telling the truth as to the results of the military operations and gave assurances that the army has been successful in the recent operations in Chalatenango and currently in La Union, in the northeastern part of the country. "In the immediate future, the armed forces will carry out more specific actions to define the military situation in El Salvador once and for all, because we cannot continue as we have been," Garcia said. He added that in the coming military actions, the army will need the cooperation of the Salvadoran people, "in order to move to the final path to pacification."

For his part, Colonel Flores lima reported that in the latest military actions, 317 guerrillas were killed and 120 injured, while for the armed forces, 3 soldiers had been killed and 17 injured. Among the rebels killed, the chief of staff added, were four foreign commanders: two Nicaraguans, one Honduran and one Cuban. This information will be confirmed in the next few hours. Flores Lima added that in the fighting in La Union, the army recovered a fairly large number of weapons, such as M-16 and G-3 rifles, 90-mm mortar and radio transmitters that had belonged to the guerrillas. Flores Lima said that the armed forces control the northern part of La Union, specifically the towns of Lislique and Anamoros, which the guerrillas had occupied for a week.

The U.S. officers agreed with the military high command on the need to halt the arms traffic to the Salvadoran guerrillas from Nicaragua. Swarztrauber and McEnery said that the arms traffic to the Salvadoran subversives must be countered by the army with the aid of other American countries.

The U.S. officers, after meeting with the defense minister, will visit several security forces "to obtain truthful information on El Salvador's real military situation."

COPREFA REPORTS VARIOUS GUERRILLA ACTIONS

PA030153 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2004 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Military sources reported today that 11 persons, including soldiers, civilians and guerrillas, were killed and 8 were wounded in the last few hours, while two high tension towers were destroyed as a result of guerrilla actions in various parts of El Salvador.

The Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa) reported that three soldiers were killed and six were wounded in the most recent fighting in the vicinity of Santa Rosa de Lima, in the far western region of La Union Department. Coprefa spokesmen added that three guerrillas were killed and others wounded in clashes with army and civil defense patrols in several parts of the country.

Coprefa also said that guerrilla groups destroyed two high tension towers in Rosario Tablon Canton, Cuscatlan Department, and in Cerro Colorado Canton in Cabanas, leaving large sectors of the eastern region without electricity.

Also according to Coprefa, three buses and a government vehicle were destroyed by guerrillas on the Santiago de Maria-Usulutan Highway, some 130 km southeast of San Salvador.

Another bus and a truck that were carrying coffee were blown up by the rebels in El Zapotillo Canton, between Berlin and Mercedes Umana, Usulutan Department, Coprefa also reported.

RADIO VENCEREMOS CRITICIZES REAGAN 'CAVALCADE'

PA021900 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Commentary]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's cavalcade to Honduras and Costa Rica is another mistake of his international policy. [words indistinct] of the 28 March elections, the Malvinas and Lebanon, every step, every [words indistinct] the U.S. Administration to create for itself an image of protector (?of democracy) every [words indistinct] directed at gathering international support for his openly warmongering intentions against the peoples who struggle for their legitimate right of self-determination, sovereignty and social justice have achieved apparent victories which, after time, have reverted to real and devastating blows [words indistinct] for Ronald Reagan and his advisers.

The visits that Reagan will pay to Honduras and Costa Rica point in the same direction. Suazo Cordova in Honduras and Luis Alberto Monge in Costa Rica will be acting as decoys while the U.S. President tries to deceive the world by stating that his tour is one of goodwill and rapprochement toward our peoples.

Ronald Reagan is also trying to distract attention from the increasing discontent that he is facing at every level in his own country. However, the facts are quite different, and we know this. Reagan wants to arm the Honduran Army with a large number of modern weapons. Reagan wants to supply more U.S. advisers to the Honduran Army. Reagan wants to make the Honduran Army his own, and to do this he is (?making use) of one man, Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez.

It is this general and the clique that surrounds him who are trying to lead the Honduran Army into a fratricidal war against our people in arms. Alvarez and the group surrounding him are the ones who went to the aid of the Salvadoran fascists. They are the ones who are [word indistinct] the blood and pain of our peoples in their liberation struggle. They are responsible for the armed aggressions against Nicaragua, of the armed incursions by the former Somozist guards who are camped in Honduran territory (?trying) to destabilize the process of the sister people of Nicaragua and their government.

General Alvarez Martinez did everything [words indistinct] alliance between the armies of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador, admitting that they were already working in coordination and that they were exchanging intelligence and support information in certain operations.

In order to justify himself, Alvarez Martinez [words indistinct] declaring that Nicaragua, with Cuban and Soviet support, is establishing a beachhead for communist conspiracy against Honduras. An emphatic denial of this statement was given by U.S. Lt Col John Buchanan. This officer, who is on leave from the U.S. Army, recently toured Central America for [name indistinct] and the Central American Relations Commission. Lieutenant Colonel Buchanan affirmed that Alvarez Martinez is an ambitious soldier with [word indistinct] ideas to make his mark in history and a fanatic with an uncontrollable temper.

The U.S. officer said that General Alvarez Martinez wants to attack Nicaragua this December -- when the Honduran Army will have more modern arms and military advisers, all supplied by Ronald Reagan to destabilize the Nicaraguan Government -- and to intervene militarily in El Salvador. Alvarez Martinez has the idea that it is a mistake to accept our proposal for dialogue. For this general, repression and war are the only solution to the aspirations of our people.

It is in this context that Ronald Reagan is coming to Honduras and Costa Rica, riding unchecked over his own trail of gunpowder to offer [words indistinct] to Roberto Suazo Cordova and Luis Alberto Monge.

The present guest of the White House has forgotten that all the Central American people are a single people at this crucial moment of the construction of our history, that today more than ever beside our Honduran brothers, beside our Costa Rican brothers, we raise high the banner of [name indistinct], the general of unity and honor. Today more than ever we must stop the irresponsibility of a few, an irresponsibility that could lead to an unforeseable conflagration of the whole Central American region and the world.

Ronald Reagan's cavalcade must not achieve its objective. This is an urgent, necessary and consistent task for the peace of the whole region.

FMLN ON SITUATION IN NORTHERN LA UNION

PA021942 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpts] We now have information on the situation in the northern part of La Union Department, where our revolutionary army won great victories against the forces of the dictatorship by taking the five most important towns of that section of La Union, including the military airstrip in Monteca.

For a period of 5 days, our forces defeated the enemy reinforcements that were trying to advance along the Santa Rosa de Lima road to Anamoros. The situation at present is as follows:

Our revolutionary forces withdrew from those positions on 29 November, since there were no longer any enemy forces in the area and because we had achieved our political and military objectives.

Subsequently, the dictatorship has been gathering troops from various parts of the country. Troops have arrived from La Union as well as from the 3d Brigade at San Miguel. There are forces from the Belloso Battalion, which was trained in the United States, from the Atlacatl Battalion and from the National Guard and National Police, totalling some 2,500 soldiers. These forces have slowly advanced toward positions that the FMLN abandoned some days ago.

The forces of the dictatorship have a battery of 120-mm mortars. We were informed that late on 1 December the enemy shelled the area of Anamoros.

Our revolutionary forces are attacking these advancing enemy forces, not to contain them but to wear them down militarily, in order to weaken the dictatorship's forces. These forces are under the command of Col (Jaime Ernesto Flores), a well-known and repudiated military commander who is corrupt and genocidal. The executive officer of these forces is Lt Col Domingo Monterrosa Berrio, chief of the Atlacatl Brigade, who is known as the executioner of Mozote.

The forces of the dictatorship are demonstrating their weakness by massing such a huge number of troops, including their best forces, to advance toward positions that the FMLN abandoned in an orderly manner on 29 November.

A report sent by Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, military officer in charge of these operations in northern La Union, provides the identity of the officer and NCO who were killed when our forces destroyed an armored vehicle on the Santa Rosa de Lima-Anamoros road.

They are Lt (Edgardo Morales Lopez) and Sgt (Jose Antonio Mejia del Cid). They were killed when the armored personnel carrier in which they were traveling from the La Union Garrison along with 12 other soldiers was destroyed. Those 12 soldiers were captured. They became FMLN prisoners of war and were subsequently turned over, as we will report in due time, to the International Red Cross.

FMLN REPORTS AMBUSHING MILITARY CONVOY

PA022014 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Attention, attention. We have received a report that shows the continuous military blows that we are striking against the concentration of enemy forces in the eastern part of the country.

At 0700 on 30 November, the FMLN ambushed a military convoy led by two army trucks carrying troops of the Atonal Battalion. In this ambush in Santa Rita Canton, our forces detonated three mines on the military route as the convoy was on its way to Santa Rosa de Lima.

The lead truck in the convoy was completely destroyed. The second truck was affected by the shock waves from the mines and the confused troops got out of the truck and began to shoot desperately, without locating our forces, which withdrew in an orderly manner without problems.

As a result of this successful ambush, our forces inflicted 40 casualties on the Atonal battalion: 32 killed and 8 injured.

In this manner, the forces of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front continue to strike at the massed enemy troops of Belloso, Atonal Atlacatl units, which remain on the defensive in that eastern part of the country.

In coming newscasts, we will give more information about this victorious advance of our revolutionary army, while the army continues to retreat.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT LEAVES FOR EL SALVADOR 2 DEC

PA022148 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2123 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt left the Guatemalan air base at the capital at 1440 (2040 GMT) for El Salvador, from whence he will later travel to Honduras. Rios Montt will meet in San Salvador today with Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana. Subsequently, he will meet in Tegucigalpa with President Roberto Suazo Cordova and with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Rios Montt is accompanied by Eduardo Castillo Arriola, foreign minister; Francisco Bianchi, secretary for personal affairs of the presidency; [name indistinct], presidential official for "rifles and beans of the areas in conflict" program; Gonzalo Asturias, official government spokesman; and other lower level officials.

After the president left, Defense Minister Gen Oscar Mejia Victores was sworn in as acting president during Rios Montt's absence.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS

PA030451 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] It was officially reported today that government forces killed 22 guerrillas while dismantling three rebel camps in Ixcan, Grande, El Quiche Department. The incidents occurred on 28 and 29 November. A civil defense patrol participated in the action. The hostilities occurred at the San Luis Ixcan Cooperative, at places known as (Santa Maria Sexa) and (San Marcos Tornima), the official report adds.

Meanwhile, the guerrillas staged two attacks on the army: One was in Nebaj, Quiche Department, where they ambushed a military patrol, as a result of which five soldiers were killed. The other operation was carried out in San Pablo, San Marcos, where the local military detachment was attacked. An infantry second lieutenant was killed when he tried to repel this attack, the military report concluded.

URNG STATEMENT ATTACKS REAGAN'S L.A. TRIP

PA030446 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Statement issued by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, dated November -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity [URNG] denounces to the international community that the visit that Ronald Reagan will make to Central America is an expression of the current U.S. Administration's aggressive and interventionist policy against our peoples' self-determination and is simply one more step in U.S. plans to regionalize war in Central America.

2. Ronald Reagan's presence in Honduras and Costa Rica has clearly aggressive intentions against the Sandinist revolution. Reagan refuses to talk with the representatives of the Nicaraguan people and instead abets the counterrevolutionaries' plans in the area. With this visit, Reagan is seeking to give more coherence and aggressiveness to his counterinsurgency policy, toward the struggling Central American peoples, especially the Salvadoran and Guatemalan people. The anti-Latin American attitudes that have characterized the Reagan administration have forced it to adopt measures to try to revamp its deteriorated relations with these countries. Reagan's presence in Latin America responds to U.S. national security interests and to the economic interests of the most reactionary and powerful sector of U.S. transnational capital, and not to the quest for dialogue and peace.

3. The scheduled meeting between Reagan and Rios Montt is the best evidence of the cynicism with which the current U.S. Administration expresses its policy toward our peoples. By endorsing and supporting the genocidal Guatemalan Government, Reagan ignores the international community and the American people themselves, who condemn and repudiate the massacres of the civilian population unleashed by the rightist military government in Guatemala.

4. The URNG calls on the international community to condemn the purpose of Ronald Reagan's visit, because it goes against the Central American peoples' right to self-determination. The URNG calls for determined opposition to all of the interventionist measures that will be derived from this visit.

5. Today more than ever, we must denounce the genocidal Rios Montt, in order to unmask the endorsement that Reagan seeks to give him with his scheduled meeting. We particularly call on the U.S. democratic people, forces, and institutions to increase their efforts to prevent the renewal of military and economic aid to the Guatemalan Government. The final destination of this aid will always be the counterinsurgency plans conducted by the genocidal Guatemalan Army in its futile efforts to stop the people's just and necessary struggle.

With their weapons, the people are daily winning their right to rebel and to build a society based on justice and peace. Our people, like wild animals, would rather die than be slaves.

HONDURAS

FIVE OFFICIALS TO TALK WITH REAGAN DELEGATION

PA020049 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 1 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] During U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Honduras on Saturday, only five members of the Honduran Government will be present at the talks between Reagan and his Honduran counterpart, Roberto Suazo Cordova.

In addition to the president of the republic and Gen Gustavo Alvarez, chief of the armed forces, the following will participate in the talks: Secretary of the Presidency Carlos Flores, Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica and Central Bank President Gonzalo Carias.

Other members of the cabinet and presidents of autonomous institutions will only attend the reception and farewell ceremonies for the U.S. President.

U.S. Ambassador to Honduras John Dimitri Negroponte and other members of the U.S. Embassy will also be present at the talks.

The diplomatic corps accredited in Honduras and officials of international organizations and representatives of the Catholic Church will go to San Pedro Sula to participate in the ceremonies to welcome Reagan.

Sources linked to the church indicated yesterday that Msgr Hector Enrique Santos, archbishop of Tegucigalpa, might delegate Msgr Jaime Brufau to represent him at the ceremonies.

However, this report has not yet been confirmed, although it is known that Apostolic Nuncio Andrea Cordero Lanza will go to San Pedro Sula to attend the ceremonies scheduled to welcome Reagan and his retinue.

Press Office on Discussion Topics

PA021843 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1702 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] San Pedro Sula, Honduras, 2 Dec (ACAN-EFE) -- It was officially reported here today that the dialogue between Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will center on the search for specific procedures to strengthen the Honduran democratic process.

Ronald Reagan will arrive in this city in northwestern Honduras on Saturday on the last leg of his trip to Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras, amid security measures that include the closing of the airport and the city's largest hotel.

According to a communique issued by the Honduran Government International Press Office, which has been temporarily installed in a hotel in this city, "the frame of reference for the visit is Mr Reagan's stated political intention to promote peace and democracy in the region."

The official report adds that in this regard it is hoped that the U.S. President's visit will accelerate economic development and help to achieve regional peace.

Amilcar Santamaria, director of the International Press Office, said that "the exchange of ideas between the presidents will have a political dimension and another facet related to the promotion of well-being and development."

"The exchange of views between the presidents will make it possible to discuss the political perspective of Central American problems that have a direct influence on Honduras and explore practical, peaceful and civilized formulas for strengthening free institutions through a planned promotion of well-being and development," Santamaria explained.

The official spokesman rejected the statements of certain Sandinist government officials who described the U.S. President's tour as a form of "encouragement of the hostility against Nicaragua." "Those are just propaganda tricks. The Honduran Government has never made hostile comments when prominent figures of the communist world have visited Nicaragua, and it has not accused that country of making plans with those persons to attack our territory," the spokesman said.

Santamaria emphasized immediately afterward that the U.S. President's visit is a form of "support for the government elected by the Honduran people in its effort to internationalize peace and achieve development within a framework of freedom."

In March, Honduras presented to the OAS a plan to achieve "a solid and lasting peace" in the region, a plan that was dubbed here the "campaign for the internationalization of peace."

MIXED REACTION TO REAGAN VISIT REPORTED

PA021829 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpt] According tp politicians, President Reagan's visit is a show of support for countries that have democratic governments or are on the way to democratization. They concur that economically speaking the meeting between the two heads of state will bring no results until the fate of the plan for the Caribbean Basin becomes clear.

Alfredo Landaverde, president of the central board of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party, had the following opinion: [Begin recording] We have said that no spectacular results can be expected from President Reagan's visit to Honduras, whose government has looked very favorably at Reagan's positions since last year. I would like to say the following: The plan for the Caribbean Basin is bogged down in the U.S. Congress, and at the meeting held at Los Cerrillos in the Dominican Republic on 16 November, U.S. senators said that the plan will probably be delayed an additional 6 to 10 months. Therefore, the Reagan plan is bogged down to a certain extent. In addition, tangibly speaking, it is very limited in amount and also with respect to Honduras, which is too backward a country and has limited access to the U.S. market. I would say that we can consider it very important that the President of the foremost world power is going to visit the most backward country in Central America and the second most backward country in Latin America. [end recording]

While political and economic circles are pondering the Reagan plan for the Caribbean Basin, the population is showing indifference to the arrival of the North American President. Preparations are underway in San Pedro Sula, but the capital's inhabitants reflect no enthusiasm over Reagan's visit. This is so because the U.S. head of state will not be able to take a close look at the Honduran people's reality. The situation of the residents of urban slum areas, the rural population, the disease, the children, the youth and their problems, the army of unemployed and the low-salaried workers will be quite distant from him. The Honduran panorama will perhaps look promising from the (Hernan Acosta Mejia) air base. If President Reagan could see Honduras, the economic assistance for 1983 would certainly be substantially increased.

BARRICADA SCORES MOTIVES OF REAGAN'S TRIP

PA022032 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Dec 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Reagan's Trip: Many Reasons, a Major Objective"]

[Text] Reagan's much-touted trip to Latin America is now underway. The traveler, whose hands are empty of Yankee gold with which to save the ailing economies of countries whose sovereignty has been diminished, brings instead the prospect of substantial pressures to be put on those who solve one thing (their economic crisis) without compromising the other (their sovereignty).

As a result of these two aspects, his tour is important on two levels: For Brazil and Colombia, there will be prudent rhetoric; for Costa Rica and Honduras, there will be insinuating rhetoric. A rather general agenda has been reserved for the former countries. There, the efforts to restore the U.S. image in the wake of the Malvinas confict will be accompanied by lukewarm statements about "understanding" the economic problems that worry the large countries he visits -- just as they worry everybody (except that in some cases this is more of a worry than in others) given the present levels of protectionism, credit policies and uneven trade.

For the latter -- Honduras and Costa Rica -- there will be less prudence and more lucrative promises. It won't be necessary to make any effort to restore anything; as on many other occasions, their foreign policy on the Malvinas issue was very obedient to that of the United States. For them, there will be more direct and specific instructions and, for this reason, less diplomatic ones. The United States -- or to be more specific, Reagan -- has assigned them roles that they are expected to play on a broader level and in a shorter term -- such as harassment of a neighbor that is worrisome on account of its revolution.

Reagan could have eliminated his South American itinerary without altering his objective, much like someone putting parentheses in a written piece without altering the structure of the sentence, because it is in Central America -- and more specifically in Nicaragua -- where he has placed the blame for the effects of his own destabilizing policy. Despite the importance of both Brazil and Colombia in the course of Latin American events, under the present circumstances of his imperialist policy in Central America it is more useful for Reagan to include them in his itinerary as a means of concealing his true intentions in visiting Costa Rica and Honduras, rather than as a means to restore his image.

This is apparent because the effects of Yankee collusion with English colonialism were not felt only in Brazil and Colombia, resulting in attention being given to them alone. The effects were felt in all the countries of the area, regardless of size or importance. The imperialist image is no longer restorable. Moreover, any attempt to restore it would require more than the efforts of just two countries; it would necessitate the efforts of all of the countries, but not all of them are willing to lend a hand.

Furthermore, the intention to conceal his Central American adventures, which lies behind Reagan's present trip to Brazil and Colombia, would also be necessary in the case of many other countries that have likewise opposed his policy in the area. If we observe the stand adopted by the rulers of our neighboring countries, there is nothing new to tell them personally, since Reagan would have no problem in summoning someone who has already been to the White House twice in just a few months, or someone who has been there just once, but who would be in no position to refuse to go many more times.

Of the maneuvers and objectives that lie behind Reagan's visit, the most important aspect for his interventionist policy is the endorsement, through his presence in Central America, of the counterrevolutionary actions staged by the thousands of Somozists who from Honduras carry out the imperialists' aggressive plans. In addition, his visit resolves the inconvenience of having to invite Alvarez Martinez and others like him by visiting them personally -- a stroke of luck -- without running the risk of further tarnishing the image... of the White House.

Reagan will fulfill his purpose within a few hours. Nobody will be able to prevent it. However, neither can anyone guarantee that his mere presence can instill any combative morale or historical justice into the criminal bands that his army is currently training in Honduras.

CATHOLICS IN ANTI-REAGAN PROTEST AT U.S. EMBASSY

PA022345 Paris AFP in Spanish 2318 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Managua, 2 Dec (AFP) -- One hundred priests, nuns and Catholic laymen held a demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy today in which they demanded an end to "President Ronald Reagan's interventionist policy in the Central American region."

The demonstrators held a march and chanted slogans that rejected President Reagan's presence in Central America on the eve of his arrival in San Jose, Costa Rica, after having visited Colombia and Brazil.

The march was led by several nuns of the Maryknoll order, who previously attended a ceremony at a church in the western part of this capital where tribute was rendered to the four U.S. nuns belonging to that order who were assassinated 2 years ago by Salvadoran Army troops.

Upon arriving at the entrance to the U.S. Embassy -- the doors of which were guarded by U.S. Marines inside and by the Sandinist police outside -- the demonstrators chanted "Peace Yes, Reagan No."

They then used a loudspeaker to read a letter addressed to Reagan in which they demand an end to his interference in Central America and to "his policy of aggression against and extermination of the region's peoples, particularly of the Sandinist revolution."

Last night, several groups went through various districts of Managua expressing their rejection of the U.S. President's visit in the area.

In the city of Leon, 90 km west of here, groups of persons lit bonfires in the streets and chanted slogans in opposition to the U.S. President's visit.

CDS, INHABITANTS OF LEON REJECT REAGAN VISIT

PA022142 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] The Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] and the heroic and organized people of Leon are carrying out meetings and lighting bonfires in protest of Reagan's visit to Central America. The people of Leon Department and the CDS members have pointed out that the U.S. President's visit is not at all pleasant and that the embrace that it brings is that of death.

We cannot forget, they pointed out, that it is Reagan who is most responsible for the kidnapping and murder of our peasant brothers.

In addition, a great peace march organized by the mass organizations and Christian communities of Rivas Department will be held on 11 December. The march will commemorate Father Gaspar Garcia Laviana's fall in combat and will repudiate Reagan's visit to Central America.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST ATTACK FROM COSTA RICA

PA021413 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] The charge by former Argentine agent Hector Frances that counterrevolutionary military elements were preparing to attack Nicaragua from Costa Rica was confirmed last night when a Somozist military unit attacked the area of Cardenas near the Costa Rican border.

The Press and Information Department at Government House reported that the counterrevolutionary unit came from Costa Rica. The press office, which will expand on this report in the next few hours, added that the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry will send the Costa Rican Government a note to protest this action against Nicaragua's sovereignty.

The former Argentine agent disclosed that these actions are part of a large-scale plan organized by U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration and the CIA that includes the presence of 1,000 armed men to attack the Sandinist revolution from Costa Rican territory.

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON D'ESCOTO'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

For the Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP publication of the MTI report entitled "Developing Relations; Hungarian-Nicaraguan Joint Communique" on the visit of Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman to the Hungarian People's Republic 25-29 November, see the Hungary section of the 2 December Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

RAUL CASTRO GETS MESSAGE FROM USTINOV

FL021702 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1220 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow -- Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov today congratulated Gen Raul Castro on the day of the anniversary of the FAR. Ustinov's message says that the Soviets see with great satisfaction the constant development of the Cuban revolution, its success in the accomplishment of socioeconomic programs and the strengthening of the country's defensive capabilities.

Ustinov's message on the FAR anniversary also points out that at this time when the international situation is getting worse due to the aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism, the Cuban people and their armed forces have shown firmness, a high degree of vigilance and willingness to defend their revolutionary achievements. Ustinov's message to Raul also expresses the solidarity of the Soviet people with the courageous struggle of the Cuban people for prosperity and independence and reiterates that the military men of Lenin's fatherland will continue to strengthen the links of friendship and multiple cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION OFF TO NICARAGUA

FL922319 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] A delegation of the People's Government National Assembly headed by National Assembly President Flavio Bravo Pardo and comprised of Deputies (Miguel Espejo Pupo), Georgina Barea Cabrera and officials (Omelio Lopez Garcia) and Francisco Delgado, departed today for Managua at the invitation of Nicaragua's Council of State.

The members of the delegation were seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by Jorge Lezcano, vice president of the National Assembly, and Ramiro del Rio, chief of the Assembly's International Relations Department.

DELEGATION MEETS WITH OLOF PALME IN STOCKHOLM

FL021306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] President Fidel Castro has sent a message to Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, who met with Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Cuban minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, in Stockholm. Palme and Rodriguez discussed Swedish-Cuban relations, particularly matters related to mutual cooperation.

The official Cuban delegation visiting Sweden also met with Swedish Foreign Affairs Minister Lennart Bodstrom, Health [as heard] Minister Gertrud Sigurdsen and other high-ranking Swedish officials.

HAVANA-PARIS AIR SERVICE TO BEGIN MAY 1983

FL922137 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2104 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Our country and France have agreed to begin air service between Havana and Paris starting in May 1983, it was learned today in this capital. A protocol has been signed in Paris by French Transportation Minister Charles Fiterman and Cuban Transportation Vice Minister Ladislao Baranda.

Ladislao Baranda has been holding talks since yesterday with French transportation authorities, the PRENSA LATINA dispatch reports.